The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Proclamation of Napoleon on the Plebiscitum.

Attitude of the Working Classes on the Question.

The Ecumenical Council and the French Government.

Proceedings at the Third Public Meeting.

Massacre of the English Captives by the Greek Bandits.

EUROPE.

The French Emperor's Proclamation—Opinions of the Press—The Attitude of the Working-Men.

PARIS, April 24.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following proclamation by the Emperor:

FRENCHMEN: The Constitution of 1852, drawn up in virtue of the powers which you gave me and ratified by the eight millions of votes which re-established the Empire, has procured for France eighteen years of calm and prosperity, which have not been without glory. It has insured order, and left the way open to all improvements. Thus the more security has been confirmed, the larger is the part it has taken in the progress of liberty. But successive changes have altered the *bases plebiscitaires*, which cannot be modified without an appeal to the nation. It becomes indispensable, then, that the new constitutional pact shall be approved by the people as were formerly the Constitutions of the Republic and of the Empire. At these two epochs it was believed, even as I myself believe today, that anything done without you was illegitimate. The Constitution of Imperial and Democratic France may be reduced to a small number of fundamental provisions which cannot be changed without your consent. Your decision will have the advantage of rendering definite the progress already made, and of placing beyond the influence of political fluctuations the principles of the Government. Time lost too often in barren and embittered controversies may be more usefully employed hereafter in seeking for means of increasing the moral and material well-being of the greatest number. I address myself to all of you who from the 10th of December 1848, surmounted all obstacles to place me at your head; to you who for twenty-two years have without cessation guarded me by your suffrages, sustained me by your co-operation, rewarded me by your affection. Give me a new proof of confidence in bringing to the ballot-box an affirmative vote. You will exorcise the menaces of revolution, you will place order and liberty on a solid basis, and you will render easier in the future the transmission of the crown to my son. You have almost unanimously for eighteen years clothed me with the most extensive powers; be also equally unanimous today in supporting the transformation of the Imperial régime. A great nation has no way of attaining its development without resting on institutions which guarantee at the same time stability and progress. To the call which I make on you to ratify the liberal reforms realized during the last ten years, reply yes. As for myself, faithful to my origin, I shall continue, penetrated by your thought and fortified by your will, and, confiding in Providence, to work without cessation for the prosperity and the greatness of France. (Signed,) NAPOLEON.

PARIS, April 24—Evening.—The proclamation of the Emperor is received with enthusiastic commendation by the organs of the Court, the Ministry, and M. ROUHER. Other journals, even those which counsel an affirmative vote on the *plebiscitum*, are cold in their expressions. The Legitimists will partly vote no, and partly abstain from voting. Public meetings for the discussion of the *plebiscitum* began today. Two meetings, which were called yesterday for other political objects, were dissolved.

LONDON, April 24.—A Paris dispatch says one of the manifestoes issued by the labor societies advises workmen either to abstain from voting on the *plebiscitum*, or to cast blank ballots; and also demands reforms in taxation and in military conscription, and the erection of a republic. ....It is reported that M. OLLIVIER will be decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor....The Chancellor of the Legion of Honor is dead....The horses attached to the carriage of the Minister of Marine, yesterday, ran away. Admiral GENOUILLY was thrown to the ground and badly bruised, but his injuries are not dangerous.

The Ecumenical Council—Infallibility and the Policy of France—The Belgian Episcopacy.

ROME, April 23, via PARIS, April 24.—The third public meeting of the Ecumenical Council will be held at St. Peter's to-morrow, (Sunday.) After mass the Fathers will vote orally in the presence of the Pope on the first acts of the Council. The Pope will solemnly promulgate the acts as soon as the vote is counted....There are comparatively few strangers in the city at the present time.

LONDON, April 24—The Ministerial journals say the MARQUIS DE BANNEVILLE yesterday presented formally to the Pope a memorandum written by Count DARU before his resignation of the Ministry of Foreign Affrirs. He was obliged to present the memorandum, though it anticipated M. OLLIVIER'S succession to the charge of Foreign Affairs, because, according to diplomatic usage, its contents had previously been communicated to the Papal Government. M. OLLIVIER will decline responsibility for the document, and will maintain an expectant attitude in regard to the Council. *L'Univers*, Ultramontane organ, demands that the Government take its stand for or against the memorandum of Count DARU, and reserve, until an answer is received from Rome, its opinion on the transaction....The first *schema de dogma* of the Ecumenical Council has been officially promulgated.

BRUSSELS, April 24.—The Bishop of Brussels, responding to an urgently-expressed desire by the Episcopacy for the immediate settlement of the question of the infallibility of the Pope, repudiates distinctly any wish for delay.

Proceedings at the Third Public Meeting of the Council—Sanction of the First Acts.

ROME, April 24.—The third public sitting of the Ecumenical Council was held this morning. There was a magnificent assemblage. The Pope made his entrance at 9 o'clock. Nearly all the benches were occupied by that time. Many Bishops heretofore abstaining from the meetings, attended today. After the celebration of mass, the non-voting prelates withdrew. The first four chapters of the first *schema de fide*, condemning rational philosophy and heterodoxy, were read aloud. The *scrutatores* collected the votes, which were all in the affirmative. The Pope, from his throne, then announced and sanctioned the decree of the Council. The proceedings were highly impressive.

The Fenians in London—Relations Between China and Russia—Reported Murder of their Captives by the Greek Bandits—Spanish Politics.

LONDON, April 24.—The *Observer* says the Fenians here mean mischief. The Government has been authentically warned of their intention to destroy the offices of the *Times* and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and of other projects equally mischievous; but the publication of particulars is withheld....Increased activity in the iron trade is noticed throughout England.... The Chinese Embassy has left Berlin for Brussels. A St. Petersburg dispatch says that the Russo-Chinese boundary question has been practically settled....A Constantinople telegram gives information that the Turkish Minister at Athens reports to his Government that the captives who were retained for ransom in the hands of the brigands, near Marathon, have been killed. Another dispatch says: News has been received that the Greek brigands, closely pressed by the troops, have cruelly massacred their English prisoners, and the Italian Secretary of Legation at Athens, recently captured.

MADRID, April 24.—Rumors prevailed here that the Duke of MONTPENSIER had been wounded at Seville, but telegrams from that city pronounce the report false....In the Cortes, yesterday, Minister MORET, in reply to an inquiry, said the news from Cuba was satisfactory, but gave no particulars. His answer is considered vague, and creates some uneasiness....Spanish journals have lately abused Lord DERBY for attending a banquet at Rome in honor of Prince ALFONSO. It turns out that the Press here has been deceived, as Lord DERBY has not been in Rome.

CUBA.

A Threatened Duel Averted—Puello and a Volunteer Captain the Parties.

HAVANA, April 24.—Capt. OLANO, of the Cuban volunteers, recently published an article reflecting on the character of Gen. PUELLO, and there has been some talk of a duel between those two officers. The matter, however, has been amicably settled, and Capt. OLANO today published an apology in the *Diario*.

JAPAN.

An Address of Condolence with the Friends of Those Lost in the Oneida.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The following papers have been received at the Department of State:

NAGASAKI, Feb. 20, 1870.

SIR: The Committee appointed at the meeting held at the Nagasaki Club on the 10th inst. to draw up an address of condolence to the friends and relations of those who were lost in the United States corvette *Oneida*, have the honor to hand you herewith the said address, which has been signed by all the foreign residents of this port. In accordance with the wishes of the community, we have to request that you will be good enough to transmit the address to the United States, through the proper channel, for the information of those for whom the same is intended.

We have the honor, &c.,

J. LONRERO,
A. A. ANNESLEY,
S. HOWARD CHURCH,
HENRY GRIBBLE,
C. G. VAN MANSVELT,
FR. DITTMER,
Committee.

To W. P. MANGUM, Esq., United States Consul, Nagasaki.

THE ADDRESS.

An address of condolence from the foreign community of Nagasaki to the relations of the Captain, officers, and crew lost on the United States corvette Oneida.

We, the undersigned, members of the foreign community of Nagasaki, having heard with deep regret of the sinking of the United States corvette *Oneida*, through collision with the English mail steamer *Bombay*, near Yokohama, on the evening of the 24th of January, and of the melancholy loss of a large number of her officers and crew, are anxious to convey to the relatives and friends of the lost our expression of profound sympathy in their bereavement. We feel that the loss of so large a number of our fellow-creatures is, under any circumstances, a cause for international sympathy, but in the case of the appalling accident to the *Oneida*, by which many of us have lost personal friends and acquaintances—by which so many families have been thrown into mourning, and by which America has lost so many of her gallant sons, we feel that an especial cause arises for our condolence. It is, therefore, under this feeling of personal regret that we tender to the relatives of our lost friends this expression of our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

W. P. MAGNUM,
United States Consul.
J. TOURIRO,
Consul for Portugal.
ADOLPHUS A. ANNESLEY,
H. B. M.'s Acting Consul, and others.

NAGASAKI, Feb. 14, 1870.

THE INDIANS.

Over Six Thousand Fed by the Government at One Agency—The Nez Perces—Gen. Custer on the War Path Again.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—A letter received at the Indian Bureau from Capt. G. M. RANDALL, agent at the Cheyenne Agency, dated April 9, states that at present he is subsisting 6,500 Indians, being 3,000 more than the number anticipated, and others are daily expected. He requests at least one month's supply of sugar, coffee and bacon with the least possible delay, in addition to that already on hand, to keep them until June 30. He also requests a sufficient quantity of coffee and bacon to enable him to double the rations, in order to keep the hostile Indians peaceable. The present rations are too small. Lieut. J. W. THORNE, the agent for the Nez Perces Indians in Idaho, reports under date of March 31, that everything is moving on harmoniously. There is no trouble in the agency. The Indian schools were discontinued on the 18th of March, on account of scarlet fever breaking out among the scholars. Capt. D. M. SELLS, having reported, would take charge of the agency on the 1st inst. ....Serious apprehensions of a costly Indian war are entertained by our Government officials here. All along the borders of Northern Montana and Wyoming the Indians are excited and settlers alarmed. The Big Horn expedition, the Piegan massacre, and failure to fulfill our national obligations, are the cause of it. There will probably be some pretty plain talk at the Cooper Institute meeting in New-York on Tuesday, if Senators MORRILL, WILSON and other officials are present, as it is expected they will be.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—Five companies of the Seventh Cavalry, now at Fort Leavenworth, are under orders to proceed to Fort Hays for active service against depredating Indians. Gen. CUSTER will command.

The State Canal Funding Bill—A Correction.

ALBANY, April 24.—Mr. FIELDS having discovered that there was an error in the Hatch Free Canal Funding bill as passed by both Houses, promptly moved a resolution recalling the bill from the Governor. The error, which had reference to the time for submitting the question to the people, was corrected and the bill was repassed by the House. It was sent to the Senate, and concurred in, and at a late hour last night was passed by that body, and sent to the Governor, who will now promptly sign it. The correction is that the submission shall take place at the next November election, and not at the next general election, which takes place in May or June.

Railroad Income Tax—Preliminary Injunction Against a Collector.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 24.—In the Court of Nisi Prius, yesterday, counsel for the Philadelphia and Trenton Railway Company made application for an injunction to restrain the Collector of Internal Revenue and his agents from levying and collecting the income tax of five per cent. upon the sum of $86,269 42, declared dividend, and $80,708 48, net earnings, which was applied to the construction and necessary repairs of the road, the ground taken being that the tax does not lie against incomes paid or payable after the 31st of December, 1869. The preliminary injunction was granted for five days, at the end of which time the question is to be argued. Some ten or twelve leading railroads in this State have refused to pay taxes as above, and await the action of the Court.

ANSON BURLINGAME.

Official Correspondence Relating to the Death of the Ambassador of China.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The following correspondence is made public:

MR. CURTIN TO MR. FISH.

[Copy of Telegram.]

Mr. Fish, Secretary of State:

Distressed to announce Mr. BURLINGAME died this morning. A. G. CURTIN, St. Petersburg.

[Received at 9:35 A. M. Feb. 23, 1870.]

MR. FISH TO MR. CURTIN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1870.

SIR: Your announcement, by cable telegram, of the death of Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME was yesterday received at this Department with mingled feelings of surprise and grief. Stricken down as he has been in the midst of a career of usefulness and distinction, which has won the grateful admiration of the civilized world, I am sure that those feelings will be experienced, as widely as will the benefits of the noble and generous mission in which he has been engaged as the representative of the great Empire of China. I beg that you will convey to Mr. BURLINGAME'S afflicted family, and to their Excellencies his distinguished associates, CHIH-KANG and SAN-CHIA-KU, an expression of the profound sorrow and sympathy with which this sad dispensation has inspired the Government and people of the United States, who cherish with pride and gratitude the memory of his services to the country of his birth, and those he was rendering to mankind in founding an intercourse between the Western Powers and China, based upon the principles of justice, peace, and good-will.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HAMILTON FISH.

ANDREW G. CURTIN, Esq.

MR. FISH TO MR. LOW.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1870.

SIR: The painful announcement of the death at St. Petersburg of Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty, the Emperor of China, was yesterday morning communicated by a cable telegram to this Department by Mr. A. G. CURTIN, the Minister of the United States at that Court. I now inclose for your information a copy of an instruction of this date, which I have addressed to Mr. CURTIN upon the subject. I will thank you to communicate a copy of it to His Imperial Highness Prince KUNG, and to assure him that the Government and people of the United States have been profoundly grieved by the afflicting event to which it relates. You will, at the same time, state to his Imperial Highness that this Government, which was the first to enter into treaty stipulations with the Mission, has, from the time at which it learned of the appointment thereof, entertained a lively interest in its success, and is gratified to know that Mr. BURLINGAME had so far completed negotiations with the principal maritime Powers, that the important objects of the Mission may now be readily accomplished by the Governments and people of the several countries, and that the name and fame of a citizen of the United States have thus become associated with international compacts that will, it is hoped and believed, inaugurate the new era of harmony, friendship and commercial intercourse between China and the Western Powers which he labored so long and earnestly to establish.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HAMILTON FISH.

F. F. LOW, Esq., &c.

MR. CURTIN TO MR. FISH.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 23, 1870.

SIR: I telegraphed to you this morning of the sad death of Mr. BURLINGAME, and will now give you the particulars. Mr. BURLINGAME was apparently in the possession of perfect health, though Mrs. BURLINGAME says now that he was complaining a little even before he left Berlin until Friday, when he had a severe cold and was confined to his bed. An English physician, Dr. CARRICK, was called in. By Saturday night the ailment had developed into a congestion of the right lung, and a congestion of the liver, accompanied by very acute rheumatic pains. Although I did not then deem the situation dangerous, I suggested that other physicians be sent for, and during the night Dr. ZDEKAUER, physician to the Empress, was consulted. When I saw Mr. BURLINGAME on Monday, he seemed very bad, and the opinion of Dr. BODKIN, the highest authority here, was that the case was critical. Up to Tuesday evening (last night) Mr. BURLINGAME remained about the same, and from the fact that he was not appreciably worse, we were not more alarmed, and hoped that he would pass the crisis, which was predicted for last night, safely. During the evening he was a little delirious, but when I sent to inquire, immediately after the dinner, he was about the same. He was unconscious during the night, passed the crisis about 6 o'clock in the morning, and soon after had a paralysis of the lungs and died calmly about 7½ o'clock this morning. I was sent for, but arrived just as all was over.

Mrs. BURLINGAME and the eldest son were present at the death, and the other son has arrived this evening. Not only I myself, but all, and especially those who dined with me last night to honor Mr. BURLINGAME, are shocked at this sudden death. The Emperor and the Empress sent through Prince GORTCHAKOFF the expression of their sympathy and regret, to which the Prince added his own, and various members of the diplomatic body have called on Mrs. BURLINGAME with offers of service. The body is to be embalmed and sent to America, and there will be a funeral service at the English Church on Saturday, at which I am informed the Emperor will be present. The Chinese Ministers and their suite are deeply distressed at Mr. BURLINGAME'S death, though they announce that they will continue the mission, SUN-TAJEN and TCHIH-TAJEN now taking the head of it. Unfortunately Mr. BROWN is not here, and cannot arrive before Sunday night. Gen. VLANGALLY, the Russian Minister at Pekin, who was in daily consultation with Mr. BURLINGAME up to his illness, fears that the Chinese may construe Mr. BURLINGAME'S death as the hand of Providence working against them, and that the beneficial results of the mission may be at an end. I have done all I could in the matter, and shall continue to cultivate as friendly and intimate relations as possible with the members of the mission, but I have apprehensions that, on account of the great success of the mission, its direction will fall into foreign hands, and that European Governments may seek to control the policy of the Chinese Government unless wise measures are taken to counteract them.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your very obedient servant, A. G. CURTIN.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

MR CURTIN TO MR. FISH.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches, Nos. 17, 18 and 19. The funeral services over the body of Mr. BURLINGAME took place today. At 11 o'clock the burial service of the English Church was read by the Rector of the British Chapel at the Hotel Klee, in the presence of Mrs. BURLINGAME, her two sons, myself, and some more intimate friends. The body was then taken to the British chapel, under an escort of mounted Police. At 2 o'clock there was a funeral service at the chapel, according to the English form, in the presence of the sons of the deceased, the diplomatic body, and various members of the Court and high officials, in full uniform. The English Ambassador, Sir ANDREW BUCHANAN; the French Ambassador, Gen. FLEURY; Mr. DE WESTMANN and Mr. DE SREMAOUKOFF, of the Foreign Office; Gen. VLANGALLY, Russian Minister at Pekin; Mr. DE CHAMPS, Secretary of the Chinese Legation, Gen. POMUTZ, United States Consul, and myself, officiated as pall-bearers. The body was subsequently deposited in the vault of the church, where it will remain until it is taken to America. The death of Mr. BURLINGAME has called out a general expression of sympathy from all classes of people. Many have called on me proffering their condolences to Mrs. BURLINGAME and offering their services. I wish to mention particularly the good offices of Mr. THOMAS MICHELL, the British Consul and Second Secretary of Legation, who, besides great assistance in many things, kindly took charge of the funeral. The Emperor intended at first to be present at the funeral service, but finally decided not to do so, but made a call of condolence on Mrs. BURLINGAME. Among the sympathetic telegrams from all parts of Europe is one from the Queen of Prussia, expressive of her sad feelings at Mrs. BURLINGAME'S bereavement. I inclose a very pleasant obituary notice taken from yesterday's *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, the official organ of the Foreign Office.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, A. G. CURTIN.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

MR. FISH TO MR. CURTIN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 18, 1870.

SIR: Your dispatches of the 23d and 26th ultimo, numbered respectively No. 25 and No. 26, and relating to the death of Mr. BURLINGAME, have been received. The kindness and sympathy exhibited by the Emperor and distinguished officers of the Imperial Government, the Diplomatic Corps, and others, referred to in these dispatches, toward the family of Mr. BURLINGAME in their great bereavement, are gratifying to this Government. You may embrace a favorable opportunity to express yourself in that sense, and to convey to Mr. THOMAS MICHELL, the British Consul and Second Secretary of Legation, for his friendly attentions and assistance in connection with the obsequies, the thanks of this Department.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HAMILTON FISH.

A. G. CURTIN, Esq.

MR. CURTIN TO MR. FISH.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, ST. PETERSBURG, March 28, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipts of your dispatches, numbered 20 and 23, both inclusive. In answer to your dispatch No. 22, I beg to say that I transmitted a copy of it to Mrs. BURLINGAME, as the best expression I could make of your sympathy. I also addressed to their Excellencies, CHIH-KANG and SUN-CHIA-KU, a letter, of which I inclose you a copy marked "A," and received in reply a letter in Chinese, accompanied by a translation, of which I send you a copy, marked "B."

I am, Sir, with the highest respect, your obedient servant, A. G. CURTIN.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

MR. CURTIN TO THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, ST. PETERSBURG, March 13, 1870.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, desires, in accordance with the express direction of the President of the United States of America, to convey to their Excellencies, CHIH-KANG and SUN-CHIA-KU, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of China, the expression of the profound sorrow and sympathy with which the sad death of their colleague, his Excellency ANSON BURLINGAME, has inspired the Government and people of the United States, who cherish with pride and gratitude the memory of his services to the country of his birth, and those he was rendering to mankind, in founding an intercourse between the Western Powers and China, based on principles of justice, peace and good-will. In conveying to their Excellencies these sentiments of the Government of the United States, the undersigned cannot omit again expressing to their Excellencies his own deep feelings of sorrow at the loss of their colleague and his friend—feelings which only increase with lapse of time. The undersigned takes this occasion to renew to their Excellencies the expression of his high esteem and profound consideration. A. G. CURTIN.

CHINESE EMBASSY TO MR. CURTIN.

CHI and SUN, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of China, make a communication in reply. We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch, conveying to us, by the direction of the President, the expression of the profound sympathy and sorrow with which the death of our late colleague, Mr. BURLINGAME, has inspired the Government and the people of the United States, and also expressing your Excellency's own deep feelings of sorrow for the loss we have sustained. We receive with due respect the expression of sympathy on the part of the President of your honorable country, and we, personally, fully share in your Excellency's deep feelings of sorrow; Mr. BURLINGAME was one of China's truest friends. He had established the closest relations of amity between our two countries, and it was his ardent desire and object to unite the nations of Europe in the same bonds of friendship and good will toward China. For this reason we, as well as all our countrymen, felt for him the sincerest affection. We now join with your Excellency in profound regret for his loss; but if we can cause the bonds of friendship with which he has united our countries to become daily closer and closer, though he himself be dead, his work and his fame will still live. It is this thought which must be our consolation in our present sorrow. We are forwarding copies of the dispatch under acknowledgment, and of this our reply, to the Board of Foreign Affairs in Pekin, to be laid before the Emperor our Sovereign. We have the honor, in the meantime, to request that your Excellency will have respectfully conveyed to the President of the United States these our thanks for his gracious expression of sympathy and condolence.

A necessary communication addressed to ANDREW G. CURTIN, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at the Court of Russia.

Fung Chih, ninth year, second moon, 18th day, (March 19, 1870.)

MR. BANCROFT TO MR. FISH.

AMERICAN LEGATION, BERLIN, March 3, 1870.

SIR: The telegram will have communicated to you the news of the death of Mr. BURLINGAME, at St. Petersburg, on the morning of the 23d of February. The loss is the more grievous since he occupied at the time a position that insured him an honorable place in the history of the world. He was fulfilling his great duty of introducing China into the circle of civilized States, and placing it under the protection of international law; and his death is a loss, not to the Empire alone by which he was employed, but to humanity. He was conducting his great business with prudence, suavity and courage, and was winning for himself more and more a place in the esteem of the public men of Europe. He possessed the qualities which fitted him for his high position in so eminent a degree that I know of no one who could replace him, and that is the universal opinion. The further he proceeded, the more his reputation and his influence increased, and the Government of Italy was, in a particular manner, ready to extend to him the heartiest welcome and the most cordial co-operation. He would have embodied in so great a degree the public opinion of Europe in favor of the policy which he represented, that it was sure to become established. In Berlin he gained the good opinion of all with whom he had to deal, and I hear on every side, from scholars and from statesmen, the strongest expressions of regret at the premature close of his career. The historian, RANKE, said to me that he looked upon his death as a loss to the human race. During the stay of Mr. BURLINGAME at Berlin I was constantly with him, and can bear witness that his exemplary fidelity to the Government, into whose service he had transiently entered, only increased his affection for the country of his birth. It had been his intention to return to us in about two years, and the extraordinary extent of his political experience in Asia, and at so many courts in Europe, would have eminently prepared him for future honorable usefulness at home.

I remain, Sir, yours sincerely,
GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Burglars Foiled—A Bold Attempt to Rob the Southwark Bank, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—About 10½ o'clock last night the watchman of the Southwark Bank heard a noise as if some one was attempting to force an entrance to the safe. He called the Cashier, who resides next door, who also heard the sounds, and immediately opened the bank, when it was found that the door leading to the yard was fastened from the inside by screws with large heads, which had been screwed in by the burglars to prevent entrance. It was also discovered that the scoundrels had made their escape through the building by way of the roof, through which they had entered, without securing any plunder. The left all their tools—crowbars, jimmies, augurs, bits, cold-chisels, lanterns, &c. The inside doors were completely broken up by the burglars. The vaults contained over $10,000,000.

The Labor Difficulty in Peekskill—A Proprietor Shot At—The State Hospital.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 24.—The difficulty between the molders and the stove factories at Peekskill still continues. One of the proprietors of the National Stove Works has been shot at, and his dwelling and one of the foundries stoned. Yesterday a warrant was issued for the arrest of a Union man who the night previous beat a non-Union man with a club, and attempted to shoot another man....The Governor having signed the bill appropriating $250,000 to aid in the construction of the Hudson River State Hospital, work will be resumed on that structure at once with renewed vigor. It is thought it will yet require five years to complete it.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

UTICA, N. Y., April 24.—By the explosion of a can of kerosene, with which he was filling a lamp, PAUL HEINAN was so badly burned last night that he died this morning. A boy aged two years was also burned, and died during the night.

BOSTON, April 24.—The schooner *Wm. J. Emerson*, Capt. DOW, from New London, for Orland, Me., put into Gloucester today, and reports last night, eighteen miles off Cape Cod, was run into by an unknown bark, causing damage to the schooner of $1,000. A seaman, named EMERSON, was knocked overboard and drowned.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 24.—Ex-Governor A. H. BULLOCK, on his return to this city from a foreign tour, was greeted with a public reception last evening.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 24.—Early this morning the planing mill of GRAHAM & LYON, at East Liberty, together with worked lumber, machinery, &c., was entirely destroyed. The loss was $20,000, and the insurance $5,000.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAM-SHIP AMERICA.

The steam-ship *America*, which left Bremen April 9, and Southampton April 12, reached this port yesterday. The advices are later by two days than were those at hand by the *Russia*.

The investigation into the collision between the *Normandy* and the *Mary* was ended. After carefully considering the evidence that has been adduced in this inquiry, the Court was of opinion that the *Normandy*, by a breach of the Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, was solely to blame for the disaster.

The sale of the first part of M. ST. BEUVE'S library realized a considerable sum. The *Essai sur les Revolutions*, by CHATEAUBRIAND, was knocked down for £124 to a near relation of the author. The sale produced nearly £2,000. The collection of books in Port Royal is to be sold in the month of May.

Le Gaulois says that Marshal PRIM has recently made a present to the Emperor NAPOLEON of 20,000 cigars, with gilt ends and ornamented with the Imperial N., also gilt, on each cigar, which is estimated to be worth 1½ francs. In return, the Emperor has sent to the Spanish Marshal a pair of vases of Sèvres manufacture.

The *North German Correspondent* learns that it is said the Russian Government has resolved to prevent the publication of all decrees of the Council that are likely to cause dissension among the different sects in the Empire, or to excite discontent or ill-will against the Government. In this category are comprehended the dogma of Papal infallibility and the Syllabus.

There was presented to Mr. GLADSTONE, April 11, a protest against three points in the Government Education bill, viz.: the power given to local boards to establish denominational teaching in rate-supported schools; the "conscience clause," which requires a Nonconformist British citizen to claim religious toleration in schools supported by national money; and the permissive arrangement for religious inspection. The protest received five thousand signatures.

A great polar expedition is being prepared in Sweden, for the years 1871 and 1872, under the direction of Prof. NORDENSKJOLD, the celebrated scientific leader of the Swedish expedition of 1868. PARRY'S attempt to reach the Pole by pushing on to the north of Spitzbergen is to be repeated, and it is proposed to winter on one of the Seven Islands. Prof. NORDENSKJOLD intends to proceed to Greenland this Summer to purchase dogs for the sledges and procure some necessary information.

According to the Rome correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* the Pope seems determined that the Garibaldian invasion shall find him prepared, and early this month he took command in person of a detachment of the volunteers of the reserve, in one of the halls of the Vatican, and put them through some manœuvers with the precision of JULIUS II. "The soldiers," says the writer, "might take confidence from the powerful tones in which the Holy Father called out, '*Portez armes! Presentez armes!*' In his address, however, he said that he hoped these weapons would never be called into service, as the dark clouds in the horizon appeared to be dispersing. This opinion does not seem to be shared by the Roman Police, who still look upon every stranger as a revolutionary emissary."

According to the *North-Eastern Correspondence*, Count DE BEUST, wishing to put an end to the apprehensions and rumors which may have originated in the present crisis, has given the most precise explanations in a circular addressed to the Austro-Hungarian agents. In it he states that no change of system is contemplated; the Emperor being determined firmly to maintain the Constitution of December and the progress which has resulted from it; the Parliamentary form of Government based on dualism is in no way threatened; but it must be adopted by the various nationalities in Austria, and put in harmony with that autonomy in the internal administration which is desired by the provinces composing the Empire. These explanations may be considered as the programme of the new Ministry.

Galignani's Messenger says that the following singular incident took place at the last review by the Emperor NAPOLEON in Paris. Just when the Emperor had reached the last rank of the troops, an individual in rags rushed forward in front of the gate, and vociferated loudly, in a threatening tone, "A Cayenne! à Cayenne! He was immediately apprehended, and taken to the nearest Police-office. Before an examination his person was searched, and in one of his pockets was found a sum of 1,100 francs in a leather purse, an inscription of Rente to an amount of 30,000 francs, and a knife-poniard. On being interrogated, he gave his name as PAUL LEZURIER, aged forty-five, living at No. 26 Rue Rollin, and of no profession. A perquisition made at his residence led to the discovery of a large store of arms of all sorts, and of a sum of 60,000 francs in gold. Being asked as to his motive for insulting the Emperor, he replied that his patriotic heart revolted at the acclamations of the multitude. After these formalities he was sent to the depot of prisoners.

The funeral of M. DE KESTER, the French Republican, took place at Guernsey on April 11, VICTOR HUGO delivering the oration over the grave of the deceased. In the course of his speech he said: "KESTER had been the victim of that abominable teaching which is a sort of snare for childhood, which conceals history from youthful intelligence, which falsifies facts and corrupts the mind. The result—a blind generation. Let a despot come and he will be able to cheat an ignorant nation out of everything, even their consent. He will be able to trick them even with universal suffrage, and then is seen the phenomenon of a people governed by extorted signatures. That is called a *plebiscite*. KESTER had, like many of us, to educate himself over again. He had to put off, not 'the old man,' but the old child, and step by step he left behind him his false ideas and arrived at true ones. Having once grasped the truth, he devoted himself to it. He remained in exile out of love for his fatherland nineteen years. Here he is at last asleep. Asleep! No, I withdraw that word! Death does not sleep. Death lives. Death touches man in two ways. It freezes him, then it resuscitates him. We see the eyes which it closes, we do not see those which it opens. Adieu, my old companion! Thou art going to find justice, truth, fraternity, harmony, and love in the immense serenity. Thou art going to see all the great hearts flaming in the radiant form which death has given them. Thou wilt say to MIRABEAU that '89 is tied to the pillory; to ROBESPIERRE, that the Republic is poignarded; to CAMILLE DESMOULINS, that justice is dead. Thou wilt tell all of them that we are resolved never to surrender, standing upright on that large breach called exile, with our convictions and with their phantoms."

THE FRENCH PLEBISCITUM.

Further Discussion in the Legislature as to the role of the Government—M. Ollivier on the Ministry's Plans—Facts Concerning the Appeal to the People.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, April 11, 1870.

The *plebiscitum* is still in discussion officially in the Legislature and unofficially throughout the Empire. Leaving for a future letter a resume of the situation which, indeed, might be rendered of little value by the promptness of the cable in reversing an order of things foreshadowed, but not of certain shaping, I send you a summary of the debate in the Corps Legislatif, relating to the share the Government proposed to take in the (undoubtedly) approaching *plebiscitum*.

THE GOVERNMENT POLICY.

The Legislative Body met on Saturday, M. BUSSON-BILLAULT, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair. M. BARTHELEMY ST. HILAIRE presented a proposition on the vote of the future *plebiscitum*, to reduce the time of voting to a single day, from 8 in the morning to 6 in the evening; he demanded urgency. M. OLLIVIER requested the Chamber not to accede to that proposal, as the Government would give explanations on Monday. In reference to a motion of M. LEFEVRE-PORTALIS, he had to declare that the Government did not consider the law on public meetings as precisely applicable to the plebiscite; but such assemblies would be authorized. In consequence M. LEFEVRE-PORTALIS withdrew his proposition. M. GAMBETTA then asked whether the delay allowed for meetings would be more considerable than in ordinary elections, and whether the five last days would be held devoid of meetings. M. OLLIVIER replied that the period would not be longer, but, on the contrary, shorter, as the Minister did not wish to keep the country long in agitation.

Count DE KERATRY then said: I wish to ask the Minister of the Interior a simple question: Is it true that he has given the Prefects the following instructions for the plebiscitary period? "You will not employ any pressure, but a devouring activity. Moreover, we give you the assurance, and you can report it to the Mayors, that henceforward they will be chosen by the Executive power from the Municipal Councils." If these instructions have been given, they are quite in contradiction to the spirit of the Cabinet.

M. CHEVANDIER DE VALDROME, Minister of the Interior—It is quite true that the Minister has recently received a certain number of Prefects and given them directions, but none of an objectionable nature. Besides, in giving this advice, I performed, on my own responsibility, an administrative act on which I have nothing to reply.

M. PICARD—The question relates to instructions addressed on the occasion of a solemn vote. And how have they been given hitherto? By circulars published and subjected to the control of the Chamber. I demand then that the Minister shall make his directions public. [Applause on the Left; murmurs on the Right.]

M. EMILE OLLIVIER, Minister of Justice—Nothing that my honorable colleague in the Cabinet has said to the Prefects can enter into the domain of this discussion. We have no difficulty in declaring from this tribune the instructions we shall give to all our agents of every sort, during the period about to open. They are as follows: "Assure and respect in all places the most complete liberty; do not employ against any one either threats, pressure, promises, or any of the forms of what has been called collective corruption. But do not forget that the manœuver, in presence of which you are most likely to find yourselves, is abstention. Your duty as functionaries consists, therefore, in employing, as my colleague has said, the most devouring activity to make citizens understand that they are bound to come to the poll and express their opinions." Such is the mission we have given to our agents. We do not admit that the Government can remain with its arms folded in presence of a system of organized abstention.

M. GREVY—This is an organized administrative pressure.

M. OLLIVIER—We should fail in our duty were we to act otherwise. The responsibility of the result would not fall on our agents, but on ourselves, and we should disappear from the political scene.

M. PICARD—The Minister may, indeed, recommend citizens to vote; but this devouring activity—this determination of the Government not to stand with arms folded—is a deplorable revival of the practices of the official candidature. The Minister tells us that the respect and the sincerity of the vote will be assured; but his predecessor said just as much. He asks the Prefects to make the people understand what we have so much difficulty in comprehending ourselves—I mean the difference between the liberal Constitution of the present day and the authoritative one of yesterday. And how can those who are urged to the poll vote freely? If the question, the wording of which we do not yet know, is drawn up in such an astute manner that the reply cannot express the real sentiments of the elector, abstention on his part is a duty. And you call that a solemn experiment of liberty! I say that, if you act thus, you are playing the most detestable of comedies!

M. OLLIVIER.—I shall not reply to the last observation of the Honorable Deputy. He will soon see that he is about to witness the freest, the clearest, and the most significant judgment ever pronounced by a nation. Facts will answer him.

M. JULES FAVRE—We had much rather know what your formula is. We have nothing here but riddles.

M. OLLIVIER—Permit me to tell you, M. JULES FAVRE, that it is you who propose enigmas which we always solve victoriously. [Great applause on the Centre and Right—noise on the Left.] Your system is always to suppose afterthoughts which do not really exist.

M. JULES FAVRE—But there are reticences!

M. OLLIVIER—Nothing but straightforward, honest conduct! I reply with perfect calm to M. PICARD that he is quite mistaken as to the character of the debate. There is no official candidature in the case. The question which the people will be asked to solve has nothing to do with our existence——

M. BETHMONT—Then the Emperor is the official candidate!

M. OLLIVIER—If so, M. BETHMONT, you will allow me to tell you that his Majesty ought not to have a warmer defender than yourself, as you placed your own candidate under his protection. The only point that will be submitted to the electors is this: A Constitution was voted in 1851, which responded to the necessities of the time. The Emperor has, step by step, introduced liberal modifications. At the present moment there exists an incompatibility between the bases voted by the people and the legal situation on which we are now entering, and the only question we put to the citizens is this—Do you consider that we have done well, order being secured, in satisfying the claims of liberty? M. PICARD appears to have laid down a maxim of a very startling description, namely, that if any one is urged to the poll his vote would be of no value. All I can say is, that, if all such votes were annulled, scarcely any election would be found to stand the ordeal.

M. GREVY—I cannot avoid protesting against the honorable Minister's assertion that the intervention of the Administration is a means of insuring the liberty of election.

M. OLLIVIER—I never said that.

M. GREVY—The honorable Minister declared from this tribune that the Government, in electoral matters, would observe the most complete neutrality; but the devouring activity which he now recommends is tantamount to a direct intervention. Again, all interference is necessarily synonymous with pressure, which is a violation of the law. Doubtless, your agents will not execute their task by preaching sermons to the citizens.

M. OLLIVIER—No, the country will judge; and now, when I pledge my word, I am sure the people will believe me.

M. GREVY—You can only answer for your intention, which I do not suspect. But you should not forget that lamentable month of the verification of powers, when all sorts of corrupt practices passed before your eyes. Such is the inevitable action of the Administration whenever it intervenes.

M. OLLIVIER—The theories of M. GREVY would tend to nothing less than to condemn us, in critical circumstances, to an absolute mutism!

M. OLLIVIER—No one can speak better to the people of their rights than M. GREVY; but the nation should also be reminded of its duties.

M. GREVY—The present reply of the honorable Minister is like all former ones; the Government cannot remain disarmed; it must fight against parties.

M. OLLIVIER—I never said that.

M. GREVY—What, then, did you mean by an impossible mutism? As a political party you have the right of other parties, but no more. Act through your journals; and let your agents intervene in the contest as electors, but nothing else.

M. OLLIVIER—All I aim at is the truth—the good of the country. I shall never attempt to serve a party *per fas et ne fas*, without considering whither I am guiding the nation.

M. PICARD—One word more. No one doubts the honesty of the honorable Minister, but we fear his illusions. The Prefects, found guilty of so many corrupt practices, are nearly all maintained in office. We have therefore a right to demand that the Government shall apply the Electoral law in such a way as to punish all its agents that contravene it. We placed too ready a faith in the Minister's words on Feb. 24. We now call for acts; otherwise we shall have the right to have no faith or confidence in Ministerial promises.

M. OLLIVIER—I must tell M. PICARD that his opinion of us is to me a matter of perfect indifference.

M. PICARD—The honorable Minister has not well weighed his words.

M. OLLIVIER—I should be sorry to hurt the feelings of any member, and if I have misunderstood the thought of M. PICARD, I withdraw the expression which I used. But surely I have a right to say, "Your opinion, which suspects us of bad faith, leaves us indifferent." If you did not say that, I beg of you to forget my words.

M. PICARD—I merely said that if words were not followed by acts, we could not place faith in them. But I should not feel justified in saying to a colleague, "Your opinion about me I look on with perfect indifference."

M. OLLIVIER—But to tell one of your colleagues that you do not believe his words is surely to give him a right to say that he does not care for your opinion. (Assent and cries of "Order of the day!") amid which the incident terminated.

MODIFICATIONS OF THE SENATUS CONSULTUM.

According to *Galignani's Messenger*, the labors of the Committee on the Senatus Consultum may now be looked on as terminated, and three principal modifications distinguish the present wording from the original draft presented by the Government; 1. The preamble has disappeared, and its provisions are placed in the body of the document, which, instead of being an annex, becomes the text itself of the Constitution. 2. The article declaring that elections have for base the population, is suppressed—a step which will facilitate the re-modeling of electoral circumscriptions henceforward to be effected by a law. 3. The Emperor, in preserving the right of naming Senators, will be bound to select them out of certain fixed categories. The measure thus issuing from the deliberations of the Committee will be composed of forty-six articles.

VIEWS OF PRINCE JEROME NAPOLEON.

The *Français*, a Ministerial journal, reproduces the following opinion expressed some months ago by Prince NAPOLEON (JEROME) on the appeal to the people: "I do not approve of the *plebiscitum*; it only bears the semblance of democracy. It is the legislative power directly exercised by the people. This power seems to me, unless it be in very rare cases, an illusory power. If the Emperor has a right to make a direct appeal to the people, that right should be seldom used—perhaps, never; for a *plebiscitum* is a sheet-anchor; it is the last stage before a revolution. What an error it would be to ask of a *plebiscitum* the approval of a modification of the Constitution! If the people answers 'Yes,' it is a delusion; if it says 'No,' it is a revolution I admit that the people may, under exceptional circumstances, be consulted with respect to a person, with respect to a definite question of peace and war, with respect to the cession of a province in the event of a disastrous war; but even in such cases it is necessary that he who answers should know and understand the purport of the question. It is necessary that the question should be clear and simple. How many such questions have occurred to us in our public life? Let the *plebiscitum*, therefore, be reserved as a right of the Sovereign, but on condition that he should have recourse to it as little as possible. To consult directly the people is a kind of *coup d'état*, and it supposes a dissent between the Emperor and the representatives of the people. Were it otherwise, the Emperor would find it more natural to go hand in hand with the representatives themselves."

EARLY PLEBISCITA.

Of the two *plebiscites* for the re-establishment of the Empire, the first took place by virtue of a proclamation addressed on the 2d of December by LOUIS NAPOLEON, President of the Republic, to the French people, and proposing the bases of the Constitution. The nation having answered affirmatively by 7,500,000 votes, the first Constitution was proclaimed on the 14th of January, 1852. The second was proposed by the Senate to ratify some changes in the Constitution of the 14th of January. The said alterations referred to the re-establishment of the Empire in favor of Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON, President of the Republic, and conferred the hereditary right to the crown on the Imperial family.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Budget of the United Kingdom—Financial Statement of the Year.

In the House of Commons, on April 11, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to make the financial statement. Plunging at once into a retrospect of last year's finance, he reminded the Committee that the estimated revenue for 1869-70 was £76,205,000, and the expenditure £68,233,000, leaving a surplus of £7,972,000, of which £4,600,000 was appropriated to the expenses of the Abyssinian war, and £2,940,000 to the reduction of taxation, leaving a net surplus of £442,000. Leaving out of sight the anticipations of revenue contained in last year's Budget the actual revenue belonging to the year exceeded the estimate by £1,819,000. The only branches of revenue which had fallen short of the estimate were the Post-office and the Customs. The shortcomings in the Customs occurring, as they had done, chiefly in tea, coffee and sugar, he attributed to a mistaken expectation which had been entertained that he was about to adopt the "Free Breakfast Table." The anticipations of revenue, so much criticised in the last Budget, Mr. LOWE said had more than answered his expectations. Licensed duties, income tax, and house tax, taken together, had produced more than a million over the estimate, and the Licensed Duties in particular had been so successful that it was proposed to extend the principle to other taxes—to the collection of the income tax, for instance. The expenditure for the past year had been estimated at £68,408,000, but the actual expenditure had only been £67,564,000, there having been a saving in every department except the packet service and the interest of debt. The actual surplus was £7,870,000, of which £4,300,000 had been devoted to the expenses of the Abyssinian war, and £1,134,000 to the reduction of the floating debt. The whole cost of the Abyssinian war Mr. LOWE put at £8,800,000, and he mentioned, also, that £6,327,000 had been paid in the year for the telegraphs, (leaving a balance of £422,000 unpaid.) This had been done by creating consols to the amount of £7,000,000—£4,000,000 of which the National Debt Commissioners had taken, while the rest had been so skillfully placed on the market that no one had ever been sensible of the operation. Before quitting the past he explained also what had been done in the way of reducing debt, and as a general result he stated that, notwithstanding the loans we had contracted for fortifications, telegraphs, and the Abyssinian war, we had paid off £38,000,000 of debt since 1857. Passing, then, to the future, Mr. LOWE thus stated the expenditure of the coming year:

Interest on debt	£26,650,000
Consolidated fund charges	1,820,000
Army	12,975,000
Navy	9,251,000
Civil Service	9,990,000
Revenue Departments	4,960,000
Packet Service	1,107,000
Telegraph Service	360,000
Total expenditure	£67,113,000

This was a net reduction of £1,713,000, and he entered into the particulars of each item to show how the reduction was brought about. The Civil Service alone showed no decrease, but this arose from the transfer of charges and certain "automatic" increases over which the Government had in reality no control. To meet this expenditure, Mr. LOWE thus estimated the revenue for the year:

Customs	£21,650,000	Post-office	£4,900,000
Excise	21,640,000	Telegraphs	675,000
Stamps	8,700,000	Crown Lands	385,000
Income tax	7,600,000	Miscellaneous	3,050,000
Taxes	2,850,000		
Total revenue			£71,450,000

This gave a disposable surplus for the year of £4,337,000, and he proposed to add to this surplus an amount of £150,000 by substituting for the present game certificate a £1 license to carry arms. Having thus obtained £4,487,000, Mr. LOWE discussed next the various suggestions which had been offered to him for the disposal of it. He explained the details of a scheme which he proposed for extinguishing £7,000,000 of stock held by the savings banks by turning them into annuities, terminable in 1885, which this year would cost £190,000, and would enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in 1885 to effect a remission of £3,376,000. The Malt duty came on next for consideration, and, after weighing well all the difficulties of the matter, he decided to leave it where it was, with this concession: that the farmers, with due precautions, would be allowed to steep their barley for feeding cattle. First among the remissions he intended to make he mentioned a number of small license duties. The stamps on deeds, too, he intended to reduce, at a cost to this years's revenue of £60,000, besides a reduction of the duties on insurance against hail, on plate glass, &c., which he put at £1,000. The impressed stamp on newspaper he proposed to abolish altogether, substituting for it a postage rate on newspapers of one half-penny up to six ounces, and for other printed matter of a half-penny for every two ounces, and every fraction of two ounces. The combined effect of these two he put at £370,000, half of which only would come into the present year. The duty on railways he proposed to equalize, at a cost of £107,000. After all these minor remissions Mr. LOWE had still between three and four millions to dispose of; and he proceeded to discuss next the principles on which a large reduction should be made, laying it down that the true theory of taxation was to spread the burden as widely and as equally as possible. The practical conclusion he drew was against parting entirely with any single tax. In place of this he proposed to reduce the income tax to 4d., by which he would sacrifice £1,250,000, and to halve the sugar duties, which would cost £2,350,000. The whole amount of remissions included in the Budget is £3,966,000, which leaves a surplus of £331,000. Mr. LOWE concluded his speech by moving the resolution relating to the sugar duties, which provides that as to refined sugars the reduction shall not take effect for three weeks.

An Old Gentleman's First Ride in the Cars.

From the Oswego Advertiser, April 19.

The Midland Railroad has penetrated a section of country where the locomotive is still a novelty to the old settlers. A day or two since an old inhabitant of one of the secluded vales through which the Midland winds its course, clad in homespun, with his noonday lunch deposited in one of the capacious pockets, got aboard a train at one of the small stations. The air of innocent wonderment with which he surveyed the interior of the car before venturing to arrange himself in a seat, indicated that an excursion by rail was an event in his experience. Presently "toot, toot" sounded the signal to be off, and the train gradually gathered its way again. The venerable countryman exhibited evident signs of uneasiness as the speed increased, glancing from one end of the car to the other, up to the roof, and then out of the window, at the same time drawing himself nervously to the inside extremity of the seat. Finally the door at the forward end of the car opened to admit the conductor on his round after the way fare. The sudden clatter of the wheels over the iron rails that reached the ears of the astonished traveler completely overcome his self-possession. Springing from the seat he grasped the conductor by both arms, and with an imploring expression and agonized tone that sounded above the din, exclaimed: "For Heaven's sake, Captain, whoa up! and stop the wagon; I guess I'll get out and walk over to 'Squire JOHNSON'S; its shorter cross-lots." The conductor pacified the terrified passenger with kindly assurances, declining to receive double or treble fare, which was generously tendered, until the train reached the next station, when the old gentleman went over one side of the platform as soon as the cars had come to a stand with an alacrity that was surprising in one of his years. When safely landed again on terra firma, he took a glance from the rear of the train to the locomotive and drew a long breath, and remarked that riding didn't agree with him much and brought on the rheumatics.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OUT OF THE PAST. Critical and Literary Papers. By PARKE GODWIN. G. P. PUTNAM: New-York. 1870.

For several reasons we are glad to see this book. In the first place the intrinsic excellence of its contents justifies their preservation in a form somewhat more permanent and distinct than those of their original appearance. In the second place, these papers are not only a solid credit to American literature, but very remarkable productions when we consider the age of the writer at the time most of them were composed. In the third place, the work is a wholesome and by no means superfluous reminder to the younger generation of journalists now growing up, of the utility of deliberate thought, and the advantage of being well-informed on a given subject before attempting its public discussion.

The newspaper writing of the day is apt to run to flippancy, and so, apart from other evils, to degrade the profession of journalism. Mankind will not respect the writer who does not respect himself, and the momentary laughter of the crowd is just now too often bought at the expense of lasting repute and influence. Of course there should be indulgence for the tyro and regard for the shifting taste of the public; for there are fashions in taste as well as in clothes, and he who fails to take this into account misses one of the prime elements of success. But the superficial and meretricious, and not seldom malicious, twaddle that in our time fills so many columns, overdoes in a morbid way the supposed requirements of average readers, and the real strength of journalism, its hold on public attention, its influence over the calm good sense of the community, is as thoroughly shorn away by such enervating agencies as Samson's hair was by Delilah.

Mr. GODWIN's writing, as we see it in these essays, is strong and bold, often profound, but always intelligible, accurate and simple in expression, and yet at times highly imaginative. He shows few reserves in his tastes or opinions; and, if we do not in every instance agree with these, we admire throughout the candor and fearlessness wherewith they are declared. His feeling for the works or characters of men he values is poured forth in ungrudging praise, and his disapprobation is equally unmistakable. The eulogy on the poems of BRYANT is an illustration of one sort, and the criticism on ALISON's histories of another. The former is a literary monument of large and tender appreciation, and the latter is one of the sharpest, and at the same time one of the most unanswerable pieces of analytical criticism that we know of in the language. Among the best of the more general papers is the one on journalism, which should be read and digested by all newspaper men. That on COMTE, is, we suppose, the first examination of importance ever printed in America of the system of Positivism. It exhibits uncommon intellectual acuteness, and constitutes an excellent, because easily understood, summary of COMTE's philosophy and social plans. We allude to these essays as having attracted our particular attention, but each section of the volume has a value and clearly defined purpose of its own, and all are worthy of deliberate examination. Those on American authorship, THACKERAY, RUSKIN, MOTLEY's *Dutch Republic*, and EMERSON's *English Traits*, are not only attractive pieces of writing, but notable ones, from the fact that they strike a key note of criticism touching their respective subjects, that has been very generally echoed in this country ever since they appeared.

The whole book is richly worth reading. It is strong, masculine writing. As English prose it will compare favorably with the best of its time. It is, moreover, gracious as well as manly in spirit. It is never bitter, never arrogant, never egotistical. None can say it is not thoroughly American; yet as undeniably it is free from those peculiarities of self-assertion, turgidity and general provincialism that, rightly or wrongly, foreign critics have been so ready to impute to us. Finally, the work commands attention and a permanent place among the best of our national literature, because it affords specimens of the manner of a leading American journalist, who has made his way to the front rank in the teeth of many obstacles, and who has never been known, in word or deed, to tarnish the shield of his profession.

MIRACLES PAST AND PRESENT. By WILLIAM MOUNTFORD. Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co. 1870.

There are people who believe in the miracles of the past, and who, intellectually speaking, are both gentle and simple. The profoundest of scholars and the most unlettered of peasants unite, as they have united at all times for nearly two thousand years, in believing in the miracles of the Saviour. It is likewise true that persons of similarly-contrasted attainments believe in the latter-day phenomena of what is termed Spiritualism. Some of the most cultivated individuals of the age, of both sexes and in both hemispheres, believe in the supernatural origin of these manifestations, and so do thousands of the most ignorant people to be found in either continent. But the number of persons who are at once thoroughly educated and believers in both ancient and modern miracles is more rare, and the conjunction attracts, for obvious reasons, commensurate attention. Mr. WILLIAM MOUNTFORD is one of these persons, and his book, called *Miracles Past and Present* is put forth to account, so far as may be, for the faith that is in him. As might be expected, the work is deeply interesting. Its author judges the miracles of Spiritualism—for so he terms them—by his own personal experience and observation, extending through a term of many years. The result at which he arrives is absolute belief—that is to say Mr. MOUNTFORD believes that the phenomena in question are produced by supernatural or unmaterial means precisely so far as this goes, as the miracles of old were. The unpleasant effect which his avowal must produce upon many minds will be softened by the devout and reverent spirit in which he invariably writes. Numbers of professed Spiritualists will be delighted with the work—to many thinkers it will be interesting as a psychological curiosity and to others, we apprehend, it must appear simply detestable. That it will be widely read and long discussed, we have not a doubt; and, in so far as such discussion may tend to point the way to truth, such a result of the publication will give no occasion for regret. It is impossible to read such a book, from such a source, without being persuaded afresh of the soundness of a suggestion made by us some time ago—namely, that the question of the origin of the spiritual phenomena was not settled yet. When a man of Mr. MOUNTFORD's intellect, scholarship and unmistakably profound sincerity comes forward to bear witness as he does in these pages, we may well hold our judgment in suspense, and counsel thinking people to do likewise.

SOUTHLAND WRITERS: Biographical and Critical Sketches of the Living Female Writers of the South. By IDA RAYMOND. In 2 vols. Philadelphia: CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER. 1870.

The author of this latest tribute to Southern literature seems to have proposed to herself no task more definite than "to gather into one galaxy the stars of our literary horizon." To name all the literary ladies of the South who have attained even local literary celebrity, and especially such as wrote for Confederate journals; to recount their claims to social distinction, to enumerate their family connections, and to give specimen passages from their writings—this quite contents the author or editor of a book which, so far as it goes, is certainly thorough and laboriously executed. Of original criticism, the work contains nothing. There are frequent citations from "a noted critic," "a poet-critic," and from newspaper reviews; but when our author speaks for herself, her remarks are singularly in the vein of the interviewing reporter. The account of each writer, for instance, is habitually preluded with a statement of what a jockey would term her "strain;" recounting her ancestors even unto the third or fourth generation; while, upon occasion, we come upon such personal descriptions as this of the author of *St. Elmo*:

"Miss EVANS is of medium size, small-waisted, a neck fair, and a perfect model for a sculptor. Her hands and feet are those of a Southern lady, very small and tidy. She looks as if she would weigh about 115 pounds, and to the eye of an artist, resembles POWER's "Greek Slave" more than the "Venus de Medici" or the "Venus" of CANOVA.

After this, it is scarcely necessary to say that these handsome volumes afford little other critical insight into the condition of Southern letters than is to be got from the copious extracts already mentioned. Moreover, when comments do occur, they are invariably pitched in so high a key, and are so thoroughly in the tone of one speaking for audiences of admirers, that they convey the least possible amount of trustworthy information. Nevertheless, the names of writers, the laboriously-gathered facts and dates, the lists of publications, give the reader a good deal of information concerning writers of whom otherwise he might never have heard.

Musical Publications.

MOZART. SIX SYMPHONIES—arranged for the Piano-forte.
HAYDN. COMPLETE COLLECTION OF HIS SONATAS. HENRY LITOLFF: No. 54 Union-square.

We are not here, as the French say, to criticize MOZART and HAYDN, but to express our great satisfaction that works of the above character are at last placed within the reach of those who cannot afford the high prices which, enhanced by high duties, have hitherto confined the knowledge of classical chamber music to a small number of wealthy amateurs. Nothing, in fact, could be more depressing than the general ignorance as to what may be called the literature of music, which prevailed among us until quite recently. All our efforts were turned toward mere performance; and while the operas of VERDI were repeated to weariness, and the compositions of such men as WALLACE and DE MEYER resounded in every salon, the shelves of our German music-stores were loaded with the grandest music, costly, unsalable and covered with dust. With the return of peace we welcomed a resumption of the publications of NOVELLO whose editions of masses and oratorio music were long the support of our choral societies. Within a year or two the Messrs. BOOSEY have established agencies for the sale of their numerous and wonderfully cheap reprints of operas, books of songs, &c., together with the "Household Music" so admirably selected by CHAPPELL. And now we have at last the pleasure of seeing "Braunschweig and New-York" on a title-page, and of drawing our supplies of cheap, yet excellent editions, from the fountain-head.

There is no musician worthy of the name who does not love the music of him who is affectionately styled "Father" HAYDN. His sonatas are so easy that a pianist of the most moderate capacity can play them through at sight: yet their structure is so cunning and so logical, the interior spirit by which they are informed so divine, that it will be long before their repetition becomes tedious. We can fairly compare HAYDN to GOLDSMITH, of whom a critic lately remarked, that although subsequent writers had exploded the facts on which his history of Rome was founded, yet that no other history of Rome could ever be so valuable to the young, for the simple reason that it was the work of a man of genius. It is now easy for any one who is so minded to possess quite a little library of the best music, and it is but fair to say that, judging from the specimens we have received, the immense collection of classical music published by Mr. LITOLFF, containing both popular and standard editions, is distinguished by the elegance of its form, the clearness and excellence of its type and paper, and, above all, by an admirable correctness of text which entitles it to the highest praise.

Books Received.

—FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co., Boston, 1870. *The Luck of Roaring Camp*, and other sketches. By FRANCIS BRET HARTE.

—National Publishing Company, Philadelphia, &c., &c. *Paris by Sunlight and Gaslight.* By JAMES D. MCCABE, Jr., author of the *Aid-de-Camp, &c., &c.* Illustrated with over 150 fine engravings.

—CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER, Philadelphia, 1870. *The Capture and Escape; or, Life Among the Sioux.* By Mrs. SARAH L. LARIMER.

—National Temperance Society, New-York, 1870. *Tom Blinn's Temperance Society*, and other tales. By T. S. ARTHUR, author of *Ten Nights in a Bar-room.*

WEED, PARSONS & Co., Albany. *Manual for the use of the Legislature of the State of New-York*, 1870. Prepared pursuant to a resolution of the Senate and Assembly of 1865. By the Secretary of State.

—The Argus Company, Albany. *University of the State of New-York.* Eighty-second annual report of the Regents of the University. Made to the Legislature Feb. 26, 1869.

—APPLETON & Co., New-York, 1870. *Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic War.* With explanatory notes, a copious dictionary and a map of Gaul. By ALBERT HARKNESS, LL. D., Professor in Brown University.

—Ibid. *The First Book in Botany.* Designed to cultivate the observing powers of children. By ELIZA A. YOUMANS.

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia, 1870. *Analysis of American Law.* By THOMAS W. POWELL.

—Ibid. *Henry Courtland; or, What a Farmer Can Do.*

A Queer Custom in Naples.

They have a singular custom at the Foundling Hospital of the Annunziata, Naples, on the 25th March, (Lady day,) or the Festa dell'Annunziata. The building is thrown open to the public, and any young man who wishes can provide himself with a wife, in case he can prove to the satisfaction of the governors of the institution that he is able to maintain her. We have, unfortunately, never had the good fortune to be present; but the business of the day is, we hear, managed pretty much as follows: All the girls who have arrived at a marriageable age are drawn up in line in one of the large rooms, where the cavaliers are allowed to enter. A regular inspection then, we suppose, commences, from left to right, front and rear. Some prefer dark beauties, of course, and others blondes, and each is allowed to suit his own particular taste or fancy. When smitten the swain drops his pocket-handkerchief in front of the lady of his choice, and if his suit is accepted she picks it up and they walk off arm-in-arm to signify their intention to the authorities and make the necessary preliminaries previous to their marriage. The bride receives a small sum of money by way of dowry, and a few necessaries which comprise her trousseau, a few sheets and a blanket or two. These marriages, contrary to what one would naturally suppose, generally turn out happily, as a man must have greatly felt the want of woman's soothing influence to enable him to muster up courage to undergo such an ordeal [illegible] to entertain [illegible] might always [illegible] a la [illegible].

CURRENT NOTES.

Newfoundland has now a population of 146,636. In 1857 it had 124,288 inhabitants.

The friends of woman's suffrage in Ohio are to hold a mass convention in Dayton, on Wednesday and Thursday next.

Boston, too, has its tenement-house horrors, and complains bitterly of the criminal inhumanity of rapacious landlords.

A mulatto succeeds Gen. BRAGG in the control of the New-Orleans Water Works, and the Democratic papers of that city are in great grief thereat.

The Virginia City *Enterprise* asserts positively that Minister DE LONG will resign and return to Nevada if Congress fails to make the Japanese mission a first-class one.

"I pick up cigar stumps on the levee for a living," was the statement of a poor fellow who was brought before a New-Orleans Court a day or two ago.

A Massachusetts man, while changing cars at the depot in Fitchburg on Friday, slipped, fell and stuck the handle of his umbrella through his cheek into his mouth.

A Sacramento Coroner has been called upon to hold an inquest upon AH CHEW, but whether the dead man used too much tobacco or sneezed his head off the papers don't say.

A Boston writer, speaking of WENDELL PHILLIPS' lecture on Christianity, says that it was "a wonderful effort, radical to the verge of despair, yet hopeful as he always is," which is rather an equivocal compliment.

To-morrow is the day set apart in most of the Southern States for the decoration of the graves of the Confederate dead. To the Southerner it is the saddest day of all the year.

Oregon is doing a large business in sending eggs to San Francisco in the original packages. On the 7th inst. twenty well-packed and substantial coops of fowls were forwarded from Portland to that city.

Moved by Gov. ALCORN's proclamation for a day of thanksgiving in Mississippi, a Democratic paper in that State quotes from the Psalms thus: "They that carried us away captive required of us mirth, saying, Sing us one of the songs of Zion."

A Louisiana paper hastens to inform its readers that "the political kettle has been placed on the fire of public opinion, and though now only simmering and murmuring its monotonous song, will ere long boil and bubble, and throw forth volumes of steam."

The Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror* devotes half of one of its pages to telling why in its opinion Mr. CRAGIN should not be sent back to the Senate. It believes in "the cardinal principle of rotation," and remarks in this connection that "it is time to do away with aristocracy of office-holders, and the royal idea of the 'first born.'"

A waiter in a New-Bedford saloon looked in blank amazement when a party of New-Yorkers asked for a wine card, and protested he knew not what they meant. "Well," said one of the party, impatiently, "have you any Dry Sillery?" "I think not," replied the waiter, promptly, "but we have some cold cabbage."

The colored citizens of Albany celebrated the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment on Friday evening. A letter from Ex-Secretary SEWARD was received, thanking them for an invitation to be present, and adding that he sincerely believe, that this great achievement will result in great profit to their race, to our country and to mankind.

Some citizens of San Francisco were so delighted at discovering three honest men in the California Legislature that they tendered them a public dinner in acknowledgment of the "incorruptible fidelity with which, under trying and difficult circumstances, they had sought to protect the interests of their constituents." The dinner was declined with thanks.

A very temperate writer in a temperance paper mildly expresses himself thus: "The man who pledges to the health and happiness of the company present in a glass of intoxicating liquor, of any variety, is in fact a double D. D., in one sense at least—a Devil's Decoy Duck, by whom Satan purposes to lure thoughtless men on successively to Drinking, Drunkenness, Death and Damnation."

The official returns show that the Republicans of New-Hampshire elected their candidates for Senator in the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Seventh and Ninth Districts; the Democrats their candidate in the Twelfth District, and in five districts there was no choice. In the Fourth District the Democratic candidate wanted 25 votes; in the Sixth the Democrat wanted 716; in the Eighth the Republican wanted 239; in the Tenth the Republican wanted 39; and in the Eleventh the Republican wanted 407 votes, a majority being required.

The Pittsburg (Va.) *Courier* propounds and answers questions in this astounding way: "Heard you that long and angry yell? Did not the earth as if smitten with convulsions tremble beneath your feet? What was it? It was a groan from the soul of Radicalism. And what is it, pray tell us, that has excited the wrath of this fanatical conglomeration?" It was the reception tendered LEE in North Carolina and Georgia—LEE, who, "great in war, has been greater still in misfortune," and "has not dwindled into a sour and simpering croaker."

CHARLES G. AMES, who was convicted at Los Angeles, Cal., of robbing a stage, on the testimony of an accomplice, corroborated by the fact that while the robbers, whose faces were masked, were engaged in plundering the passengers, one called another "Charley," has been granted a new trial by the Supreme Court of the State, as the statute provides that no person shall be convicted on the evidence of an accomplice without corroboration, and in this case the corroboration was insufficient, it applying not to the defendant alone, but to any man named CHARLES.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

The Republican State Convention—Platform of Principles.

Judge ALEXANDER RIVES presided over the Convention of Virginia Republicans which was held for the purpose of consultation in Richmond last week. Senator LEWIS, on behalf of the Committee, reported the following as the platform of the party; and it was agreed to with but one or two dissenting voices on a few of its provisions:

The Republican Party of Virginia, in Conference assembled, announce the following declaration of principles:

1. An immediate enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the National Constitution in letter and in spirit, and the adoption of any other measures necessary to guarantee universal freedom of thought, speech and action.

2. A general and universal system of public education at public expense, under national law, whenever such a system is not adopted and enforced by State Governments.

3. The Fifteenth Amendment having become a part of the Constitution of the United States, by which universal suffrage is secured to the masses of our people, we declare in favor of universal amnesty, subject, of course, to the legislation of Congress.

4. The encouragement of internal improvements by the State and nation, keeping in view the careful protection of the interests of the people from the encroachments of monopolies.

5. An immediate, honest and full enforcement of our new State Constitution in letter and in spirit.

6. A hearty and generous support of the administration of President GRANT, in its foreign, domestic and financial policy, and of the policy of the Congress of the United States.

We cordially invite all citizens favorable to the above principles to co-operate with us in the future, whatever may have been our differences in the past.

The following resolution was also adopted, after a protracted discussion, with but one dissenting voice—that of Hon. LEWIS MCKENZIE:

Resolved, That this body have no confidence in the alleged republicanism of the Governor of Virginia, but do not consider it worth while to characterize his political course.

The Convention voted to call a State Convention, to be held in Richmond on Thursday, Dec. 22. The President announced the State Executive Committee as follows: Messrs. Stearns, Wickham, John Oliver, Maddox, William Troy, Washburn, R. W. Hughes. On motion, Judge ALEXANDER RIVES and Hon. JOHN F. LEWIS were added to the Committee. The Convention adjourned *sine die* on Friday.

An Immense Patent.

There has been recently placed in one of the safes of the First National Bank in Hudson, Wis., for safe keeping, a patent deed from the United States to the State of Wisconsin, of 153,582 84-100 acres of land for the West Wisconsin Railway Company [illegible] a deed from the State to that cor[illegible] the first of [illegible] the U[illegible] and [illegible] ma[illegible] by [illegible] inclu[illegible] to which the Company has already become entitled, on account of the construction of their road, include very choice lands, which will, at no distant day, be among the most valuable in the State.

THE LOST ONEIDA.

Divers at Work—An Incident of the Day's Labor—Extent of the Injury to the Sunken Vessel—Crowninshield's Testimony Strengthened.

Kanagawa Correspondence of the Sacramento Daily Union.

On the 24th day of February the "borrowed" steam-ship *Aroostook*, with CHARLES and J. S. LOUGEE, practical and experienced divers from San Francisco, went to where the *Oneida* lies, in 123 feet of water. After the usual preparations had been concluded, and by sounding, it had been ascertained that the deck of the *Oneida* was 103 feet beneath the surface of the bay; after every caution had been given to eight strong sailors to keep the air-pump constant in motion, and allow not an instant of time of stoppage to occur, as thereby depended the life of the bold diver; after CHARLEY LOUGEE had been helmeted, and shut from air, except that supplied through that slender tube of coiled rubber, with a life-line around his body and leaden clogs to his feet, with "Good-bye" and "God bless you" from all aboard, he was dropped over the side, and slowly disappeared in the blue waves, while a nervous tremor shot through our frame as we realized the fearful risk undertaken by that man who was seeking for truth in over 100 feet of water. Away to leeward, borne by tide and wind, came floating bubbles to the surface—life signals from below. The men at the pump were laboring manfully, but becoming fatigued, attempted to change for fresh hands, and there was a stop. "Great God! you will murder my brother! Quick! for Heaven's sake, quick!" And as the men recommenced the revolutions of the air-pump, the elder LOUGEE, with blanched face and trembling lip, gave a signal on the life-line below. For an instant there came no response, and the face of that brother seemed to turn to marble; but then we saw too quick motions from the submarine station, and knew it was the welcome signal of "all right," and then LOUGEE turned to the men at the wheel, who came so near sending both below, and simply said: "My only brother's life depends upon your efforts in keeping that pump constantly in motion—stop again at your peril." The calm face and passionate eye told those men not to stop again, and with Lieut. TANNER close by they kept at work until stopped by orders from LOUGEE. Meantime, while we were on the deck of that "sand-pan," counting the tedious moments which lengthened to half an hour, CHARLEY LOUGEE was searching the *Oneida* at the tremendous depth mentioned. At last came the signal for "surface," and instantly the life-line was put in motion; slowly came the coiling hemp and rubber on deck, and at last, away in the deep blue waves, came in sight the diver, shrouded and panoplied in wierd garments. As he came to the surface he reached Minister DELONG a sword and a lacquered box, and then was his helmet loosed, and our party crowded around to hear of the gallant ship. Among our party were many of the survivors of the *Oneida*; among them were WM. CROWNINSHIELD, Capt. CLARK, Master YATES and Dr. JAMES SUDDARD, who were intensely excited to learn the tidings.

Said the diver: "The water for the first seventy feet was quite clear, as the sun gave excellent light, and although my supply of air was once choked for an instant, I reached the deck of the ship just astern of the mizzen-mast and close by the mess-room hatch; the tide was ebbing quite strong, and I was compelled to hold to lines from the rigging to keep from being swept forward. I first examined the side of the ship; she was cut from the mizzen rigging (at an angle of about forty degrees) across the whole stern of the ship, her timbers, far below the water-line, being crushed and broken, the Captain's cabin cut in two, the wheel and steering gear all carried away, and, in fact, the whole side and end of the ship stove in or cut away. The ship is heading south-west and sits upright on the bottom, and is making sand slowly. I laid down on the deck and peered over the broken end into the cabin, but did not dare trust my air-line in contact with the jagged timbers. The guns and armament, except one, are all in place aft; but I did not go forward, as I was afraid of entanglement in the rigging." Turning to CROWNINSHIELD, he said: "Your evidence, which I read, described almost exactly the injury, except that she was cut deeper than you could have known." LOUGEE expressed the belief that it will be impracticable to raise the ship, but that the splendid battery, personal effects, &c., can be saved if the Government sees proper.

By this survey the testimony of the living is verified and the memory of the dead without a stain, for the position of the ship as found, and the positions of both the *Oneida* and *Bombay*, as testified to by the navigating officers, shows that it was impossible for the Captain of the *Bombay* to have ever seen the red light of the *Oneida*, and that the order of "Port your helm," by Capt. EYRE, was wrong, and the "Starboard, hard-a-starboard" of Master YATES was right.

North-west Reformed Church—Closing Services in the Old Edifice—Description of the Proposed New Church.

The congregation of the North-west Reformed Church held a farewell service, with communion, at their old edifice at No. 145 West Twenty-third-street, yesterday morning. The sermon on the occasion was delivered by Rev. Mr. GANSE, pastor of the church, who took the first verse of the twenty-third chapter of Psalms as a text: "The Lord is my Shepherd."

The venerable Dr. FERRIS, in the course of an impressive address before the communion, expressed his cordial sympathy with the congregation in the change which they were making, gave some pointed proof of its wisdom, and expressed his confident hope of its great success. A large congregation was in attendance, and the whole service, which was serious without being sad, seemed well suited to the occasion.

The new edifice of the North-west Reformed Church is now going up on the north-east corner of Madison-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street. The style of architecture will be Romanesque. On the south-west corner there is to be a steeple 180 feet high, and on the north-west corner a turret 84 feet high. The principal entrance will be on Madison-avenue, and be covered with a portico. The street fronts and spires are to be of Ohio (Amherst) stone. The nave and aisles are to be finished with groined ceilings, the ribs springing from walls and columns. There will be a large window at each end of the transept, and one over the front gallery, which, with the smaller side windows, and clear-story windows, will be filled with enriched glass. The finish of gallery fronts, pews, stair-cases, &c., will be of hard woods. This room will accommodate about 1,100 persons. In the rear, and fronting on Fifty-seventh-street, will be a large Sunday-school room, social-room, rooms for small gatherings, and pastor's study, each having closets, water, &c. The building will be provided with a good system of ventilation of a capacity to supply the principal auditorium with five thousand cubic feet of fresh air per minute; both the supply and exhaust will be so thoroughly distributed as not to produce any sensible currents. The arrangements for illuminating the principal auditorium will be by seven large reflector-lights placed in the ceiling and small bracket-lights under the galleries. The foundation of the church building is already laid, and the first tier of beams is now going in. The water-table of granite makes a fine show. It is thought that the main auditorium will be ready for occupancy on the 1st of May, 1871. On Sunday, the 1st of May, the congregation will remove to the large hall of the Young Men's Christian Association on East Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue. Services will be held at the latter place every Sabbath during the next six months, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and will be continued thereafter until such time as the new church is ready for occupation.

Services at the New Church of the Epiphany.

Yesterday morning, at the new Roman Catholic Church of the Epiphany, in Second-avenue, the musical services were unusually fine, comprising MILLARD's Mass in G, which was sung with fine effect by Miss FREDRICKS, Miss SAYERS, Mr. D'HAESLER and Mr. REINHARDT. Mr. ABERLE officiated as conductor. Miss SAYERS' rich voice was heard to great effect, and in the bass passages Mr. D'HAESLER's powerful organ filled the church with its melody. Notwithstanding the fact that a fee was charged for admission to the body of the church, the edifice was well filled. Rev. Dr. BURTSELL, the pastor, delivered a sermon on "The Resurrection of the Body."

Appeals from Revenue Decisions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper yesterday you invited attention to that atrocious enactment in the nineteenth section of the Internal Revenue law passed in 1867, which is in the following words: "And no suit for the purpose of restraining the assessment or collection of taxes shall be entertained by any Court."

There can be no reasonable doubt concerning the invalidity of such a prohibition. It is in direct conflict with one of the provisions of the fifth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which says "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." This Internal Revenue law, in case of an unjust or illegal "assessment or collection of taxes," steps in and declares that the citizen may be robbed of his property, and abrogates the constitutional protection of "due process of law." S. J. B.

CAMDEN, N. J., Monday, April 18, 1870.

ONE MORE TO HANG.

Murder of a Ruffian by a Boon Companion.

David O'Day Killed in a Bar-Room—Terrible Ending of a Drunken Spree—A Reminiscence of the Larkin Murder.

DAVID O'DAY, a notorious Eighth Ward ruffian, was murdered yesterday morning in a King-street saloon by one of his boon companions, while they were quarreling together over their cups, the assailant making good his escape for a time.

It appears that O'DAY had been out all night on a drunken rowdy spree, as was his frequent wont, in company with four or five congenial companions, the party rampaging about the Eighth and Ninth Wards. The Police heard of the gang at different times, though they had no occasion to make any arrests, as O'DAY and his friends committed no overt act. The gang consisted of JOHN DROUGHT, WILLIAM PORTER, CHARLES O'CONNOR, PHILIP COONEY, MARTIN MICHAELS and ROONEY KELLY, all of whom became more or less intoxicated by daylight. About 7 o'clock, the party were in PURCELL's saloon, on the corner of King and Varick streets, where they quarreled about some trifling matter, becoming so much excited that they threatened each other with violence, and the proprietor of the saloon was only too glad to get rid of his troublesome customers by requesting them to leave his place. The drunken gang then proceeded in search of more liquor, and finally entered the saloon of LAWRENCE MCDERMOTT, at No. 81 King-street. There they demanded "refreshments," which were promptly furnished by the bar-keeper, ANDREW STANTON, who received a national bank bill in payment. O'DAY then called for a second round of liquor, the old quarrel meanwhile making slow progress among the party. After giving the men their liquor, STANTON left the saloon in search of change. When he returned, the bar-keeper was horrified to find O'DAY lying on the floor of his saloon in the last agonies of death, and bleeding profusely from a wound in the left side, near the region of the heart. He had previously met O'DAY's companions in the street, near the saloon, as they were carelessly sauntering away from the scene of the tragedy one of their number had just enacted.

Capt. MCCONNELL, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, was soon notified of the occurrence, and Dr. LYNCH, of No. 129 West Houston-street, was called in to attend the dying man, though he arrived too late, for O'DAY died in a few minutes after being wounded. The Police arrested STANTON, the bar-keeper, as his story was not at first fully believed, and they subsequently arrested DROUGHT, PORTER and O'CONNOR, three of O'DAY's companions in their drinking bout. Afterwards ROONEY KELLY was arrested. All of the prisoners were locked up in the Greenwich-street Police Station, whither the remains of the murdered man were also removed. The news of the murder created great excitement in the neighborhood, as O'DAY was well known by reason of his unenviable reputation as a rowdy and the associate of pugilists. The residents gathered around the Station-house in excited groups, and nearly all who could pushed in to view the body of the victim in this latest murder. It is believed that PHILIP COONEY inflicted the fatal wound.

Coroner FLYNN being notified of the murder at once proceeded to the Station-house in company with Dr. SHINE, where he impanneled the following persons as jurors: Wm. H. Yeamans, of No. 89 Bedford-street; Andrew J. Howlett, No. 3 Dominick-street; Parsenus Jackson, No. 300 West Thirty-fifth-street; Frank Murphy, No. 14 Dominick-street; James Kenny, No. 334 Hudson-street, and Samuel Tibbit, No. 534 Greenwich-street. The inquest was adjourned until Thursday next, in order to afford the Police an opportunity to ferret out the murderer. Dr. SHINE proceeded to make a post-mortem examination on the body, and found an incised wound in the left side, between the seventh and eighth ribs, extending to and entering the lung. The weapon used was evidently a sharp knife, and the blade had passed directly through the aorta. A slight cut was also found on the back of the head, probably inflicted with a tumbler. The internal organs were all more or less diseased, the Deputy Coroner expressing the opinion that the deceased would not have lived many years.

O'DAY was a native of Ireland, aged 34 years, and leaves a wife, but no children. He kept a liquor-saloon at the corner of Greenwich and Charlton streets, and was very like KIT BURN, the Water-street rat-fighter, in his personal appearance. He had a fondness for pugilistic encounters and the society of kindred spirits. He gained considerable notoriety by the Larkin murder, which occurred on the 25th of November, 1868, under circumstances somewhat similar to those in which he met his own death. FELIX LARKIN was a backer of NED O'BALDWIN, the Irish pugilist, now in a Massachusetts prison for prize fighting, and he went on an Evacuation Day spree with his protégé, besides O'DAY, TIM. COLLINS, a light-weight pugilist, and WM. MCLEAN, a Philadelphia rough. The party entered the restaurant of HUGH CAMPBELL, at No. 483 Canal-street, where they demanded refreshments. The proprietor not being prompt in his response to their demands, LARKIN and his friends made an assault upon CAMPBELL, who summoned his bar-keeper to his assistance. A free fight ensued, and CAMPBELL killed LARKIN by stabbing him in the breast with his carving-knife while the latter was endeavoring to shoot him. O'DAY made himself very conspicuous at the time by his efforts to manufacture evidence against CAMPBELL, which proved to be so utterly absurd and false that the Grand Jury declined to indict CAMPBELL for the homicide. MCLEAN, the Philadelphia rough, who took part in the row, was himself killed a few months after in his native city, and now O'DAY has met a similar death. COLLINS, the pugilist, has disappeared, and O'BALDWIN is a convict.

THE BIBLE QUESTION.

Views of Rev. Dr. Peck, of Massachusetts—Five Reasons Why the Bible Should be Retained in the Schools.

The following is an abstract of a discourse recently delivered, in Brooklyn, by Rev. DAVID PECK, of Sunderland, Mass., on the Bible-school question, which he has been asked to repeat at an early day:

"Thy law is the truth."—Psalms, cxix., 142.

Law here means the word of God—the Bible. It is the truth, the most important truth. It relates to matters of vital interest to every human creature. We naturally infer, then, that it ought to be read, taught and obeyed; that no portion of mankind should be kept in ignorance of its teachings; that no institutions, public or private, should exclude it, and no system of education should reject it. But a great cry is raised in certain quarters against retaining the Bible in our public schools. Roman Catholics, infidels and Atheists make common cause in this matter. A few evangelical Protestants, here and there a religious journal and a minister of the Gospel, are willing to yield to the pressure, but nearly all Protestant Christians are resolved that the Bible shall not be ejected from our public schools. The Bible should be retained: 1. Because it is the only foundation of a true morality. Where shall we look for a system of morals, if not to the sacred Scriptures? What book or books will the enemies of the Bible unitedly recommend to take its place? They may say the law written on men's hearts is sufficient. The history of every heathen nation on the globe declares this assertion false. Men like TOM PAINE, despising the Bible, may exalt the light of nature, but that light did not keep him from gross immoralities, and the same is true of millions of others. It requires no proof that a sound morality is essential to the well-being of the individual as well as the community, and should be taught our children; but thousands of children will not be taught it unless it is done in the school-room. 2. Because to retain it accords with the ideas of the founders of our Government and with the spirit of our Government. The founders of our Government believed in God and religion, and in morality derived from religion. It was the Christian not Pagan religion which they believed in. The basis of our laws is found in the Bible. The Declaration of Independence recognizes God as Supreme Ruler as well as Creator, and appeals to Him as Supreme Judge of the world. Our Constitution recognizes the Christian Sabbath and the advent and divinity of Jesus Christ. It declares "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to a good Government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged." The same spirit pervades our State Constitutions. Chief-Justice SHAW says: "The public school system was intended to provide a system of moral training." 3. Because of the pernicious effects of excluding it. The same pressure which would eject it from our common schools would eject it from all institutions supported by the State. Reform schools and penitentiaries must have no Bible in them. Asylums for destitute children, the blind, and the deaf and dumb must no longer allow the presentation of divine truth to their inmates. The idea will be conveyed that the Bible is a sectarian book, rather than the reliable and authoritative revealed will of God; whereas the early translators of the Bible into English were all Catholics, and the testimony of the best scholars in the world is to the effect that a version more true to the original than our own was never made. The impression would also be conveyed that its doctrines are hurtful, and could not be safely read in the presence of children. It should be retained, that we may not lose the respect of the great Christian nations. Our country's history is known abroad, and our boasts of the perfection of our common school system; will not the great Christian nations despise us if we reject the Bible from our schools? Will they not regard it as a long step toward the dark ages—toward infidelity, atheism, destruction? In Germany, notwithstanding the prevalence of skepticism, the Bible has still been retained in all the schools. "The general system of instruction is grounded on the Bible as translated by LUTHER, the Catechism and Christian history." Its precepts is regarded as an essential part of elementary instruction in Europe. Can we hope, then, to retain the respect of Christian nations if we make our schools godless? 5. It should be retained for the safety of our Government. As a matter of fact every Government has a religion of some kind, and it is useless to deny it. No Government is safe where the masses are ignorant of Christian morality, or despise it. But the tendency will be in this direction, if the Bible is excluded from of our public schools. It is well said, "If the Bible is taken from these schools, we relinquish the greatest power that Almighty God has placed in our hands to mould aright the elements that endanger our Republic. Instead of thereby saving civil liberty, we take the first step toward its destruction." 6. We should retain it because its exclusion will not satisfy all its opponents, or secure the perpetuity of our common-school system. The Roman Catholics tell us plainly that they will not be thus conciliated, but will hate the common-school system as much as ever. They leave us in no doubt as to this matter. Here is one of their numerous statements in their leading journal: "The Catholic solution of this muddle about Bible or no Bible in schools is 'hands off.' No State tax or donation for any schools. You look to your children and we will look to ours. Let the Public School system go to where it came from—the devil." Every friend of our free republican institutions, a high civilization, and a pure morality, ought to cast his influence in favor of retaining the Bible in all our public schools. I believe the time is not distant when the whole Protestant influence will be on the right side. If the Bible is a bad book, it should be rejected—not otherwise. It is one of Satan's grand devices to oust the Bible from the schools, and we, at this late day, ought not to be ignorant of his devices. From many quarters a pure Christianity is assailed. The religion of Jesus is hated, ridiculed and despised. The clamor is for no religious instruction, but not a few mean to secure anti-religious instruction in abundance. This battle must be fought through. We cannot avoid it. Let us meet the issue fairly, intelligently, heroically. If the Bible is good, it should be retained. If, as we and all Christian men believe, it is the best book in the world, then it, in preference to all others, should have a place in our schools of every grade. In spite of sectarians, in spite of infidels and atheists, may the enlightened Christian sentiment of this great country demand and secure a place, and an increasingly prominent place, for the Bible in every public school and institution in our land.

BAPTIST ANNIVERSARY.

The Lay Preaching Association—Annual Report—Election of Officers.

The Baptist Lay Preaching Association held their second anniversary yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the First Baptist Church on Park-avenue, near Fortieth-street. There was a very large attendance. The exercises opened with prayer and singing, after which CHARLES T. GOODWIN, the retiring President, announced the order of exercises. Rev. THOS. ANDERSON, D. D., preached the anniversary sermon from Mark v., 19, 20.

"Howbeit Jesus suffered him not, but saith unto him, Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee, and hath had compassion on thee.

And he departed, and began to publish in Decapolis how great things Jesus had done for him; and all men did marvel."

In the course of his remarks the preacher impressed upon the lay brethren the duty they owed to their neighbors. Every man and woman could work in their own street or location. They could tell, in the simple words of the Gospel, that there was salvation for those who chose to accept it. Unless laymen as well as churchmen worked for Christ, in their every-day walks of life, this great City, indeed Nation, will rapidly fall to the abyss of degradation and sin to which people are always prophesying it is going.

At the close of the sermon Rev. JOS. SHORES read the report of the Managers of the Association. On the 30th of October last, the Association held a meeting at which its present constitution was adopted. Up to that time there had been an informal organization of some fifteen months standing. November 12th a Board of sixteen managers was elected to govern the Association until April, in which month it was desired the annual election of officers should take place. Hence the report was made for five months only. At the November meeting there were thirty-three members, to whom many more have since been added, in charge of three stations, viz.: Brookes' Association Rooms, No. 361 Broome-street; Bethesda Chapel, No. 501 Third-avenue, and Bethany Chapel, in Eighty-first-street, near Eleventh-avenue. Two hundred addresses have been delivered at these places. Two new stations have been taken in charge, one at Fairview, the other at Shady Side, and the Association has under consideration the charge of the Bloomingdale German Sunday-school in Sixty-eighth-street near Eighth-avenue. The usual religious services have been held at each of these stations, and over 110 addresses have been delivered by the brethren. After the report was read, brief addresses were made by G. H. HANSELL, WM. PHELPS, G. W. HILLMAN, and others. The following officers were then elected for the coming year: G. W. HILLMAN, President; B. T. Judson, Vice-President; R. G. Hatfield, Secretary; G. H. Hansell, Treasurer, and the following as Directors: Wm. Phelps, C. T. Goodwin, J. C. Overheizer, R. H. Lyon, A. J. Chadsey, S. T. Hillman, A. W. Parsons, Isaac T. Smith, J. C. Baxter, J. W. Stevens, Wm. Jones and A. Winans.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Friday, the 29th inst., at 12½ A. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M. Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
57—Oneida National Bank of Utica vs. Clark.
96—Galinger vs. Galinger.
204—Willard vs. Neilson.
113—Flanders vs. Protestant Episcopal Society, &c.
116—Gerding vs. Martin.
198—Prouty vs. Mich. S. & N. Ind. R. R. Co.
173—Despard vs. Churchill.
230—Midgly vs. Osborne.
249—Olney vs. Manning.
262—Peet, Trustee, &c., vs. Van Cott, Administrator.
263—Froehlich vs. Fernbacher.
236—Bass vs. Home Ins. Co.
224—Thayer vs. Rathbone.
259—Edgarton vs. Edgarton.
193—Corn Ex. Bank vs. Hart.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
44—Killam vs. Allen.
80—In the matter of Taylor.
92—Rudge, Jr., vs. Rundle.
93—Benners vs. Merrell.
94—Rudge, Jr., vs. Rundle.
97—Felt vs. Bufford.
103—In re the steamship Circassian.
108—The Mayor vs. Apfel.
119—Shapter vs. Jardine.
124—Porter vs. Leary.
133—Shapter vs. Kivlin.
134—Marklee vs. Thatcher.
138—Piassa vs. Hubbard.
142—Furris vs. Carow.
146—Maltby vs. Maritby.
147—Koehen vs. Bayaud.
150—Farmers' and Mechanics' Nat. Bank vs. Crane.
151—Cobanks vs. Wells.
152—Smith vs. Bechtel.
153—Fayette vs. Abendroth.
154—In re Buck, to vacate assessment.
155—In re Kenyon, to vacate assessment.
156—Whittemore vs. Wicks
159—St. Louis and Iron Mountain R. R. vs. Evans.
160—Bank of California vs. Collins.
161—Allen vs. Hirschhorn.
168—Ball vs. Williams.
169½—In re Robert vs. Hearne.
172—Walsh vs. Ennis.
176—Yates vs. Wiel.
180—Andrews vs. Glenville Woolen Co.
184—Muller vs. Schurman.
186—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Decker.
187—Sickles vs. Holdrege.
188—Smith vs. Meath.

The call commences at No. 189—Lazell vs. Strasburger.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1675—Crowley vs. Moen Asphaltic C. Co.
843—Kellogg vs. McNicol.
509—Bank of No. America vs. Dart.
1757—Knauff vs. Schmidt.
1643—Murphy vs. Hauseman.
1779—Bradford vs. Tilton.
1507—Engle vs. Schloss.
1323—Brower vs. Clark.
1387—Morehead vs. Hud. Riv. R. R. Co.
1595—Ford vs. Meara.
1657—Smith vs. Cole.
1287—Funke vs. Mercantile Mut'l Ins. Co.
1671—New vs. Kerwin.
1799—Woods vs. Donevan.
1803—Ziegler vs. Rolland.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
854—Clark vs. Johnson.
728—Curtis vs. Watts.
739—Cuff vs. Whitney.
777—Sterns vs. Lowenstein.
781—Schols vs. Huffield.
998—McIntire vs. Krause.
——Elliott vs. Billings.
1012—Morrison vs. Devine.
1070—Sewardier vs. Mittnecht.
1072—Hornthall vs. Lewison.
1073—Riker vs. Armour.
1074—Oppenheimer vs. White.
1078—McMullen vs. Tracy.
1096—Schurgwalder vs. Field.
1097—Hardy vs. Harmon.

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
714—Arnoux vs. Goode.
——Same vs. Same.
332—Merrill vs. Holmes.
334—Same vs. Same.
964—Randolph vs. Howland.
1066—White vs. Wood.
1067—Fairchild vs. Wood.
1063—Koehler vs. Grener.
1068—Hunter vs. American Paper Bag Co.
1070—McGuire vs. Palmer.
1071—Valentine vs. Roberts.
1075—Malt vs. Chadwick.
1075½—Brown vs. Corey.
1077—Warren vs. Dinsmore.
1079—Lurch vs. Meinhardt.
1082—Rouse vs. Mallory.
1083—Mass vs. Butcher.
1084—Proelice vs. Doyle.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

1—The People vs. John O'Toole, (continued;) obtaining goods by false pretenses.
2—The People vs. John Cosgrove and Mary Ann Cosgrove, arson.
3—The People vs. John D. Currie; rape.
4—The People vs. John Brown and Henry Johnson; robbery.
5—The People vs. James Hennessey and John Alexander; robbery.
6—The People vs. Isaac Hendrickson; burglary.
7—The People vs. John W. Woods; burglary.
8—The People vs. Wm. Lynch; burglary.
9—The People vs. Edward Wilson; burglary.
10—The People vs. William Calahan; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. James Conway and Frank Shaler; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. Arthur O'Keefe; felonious assault and battery.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 23, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..	114½	700 Canton.....bet. c.	73
10,000 do.	115	20 Adams Ex.	61¾
270,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114⅞	200 N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	98⅞
600 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, small	111⅛	200 do...bet. call	98¾
1,000 U.S.5-20 C., '64..	111	200 do.	98¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65	107⅞	33 do.	98¾
150,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	110⅛	200 do.	98¾
200 do....small	109⅞	200 do.	98¾
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68, new....small	109⅜	70,000 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Cifs.bet. c.	90
1,000 do.	109⅞	10,000 do.	90¼
25,000 do.	110	40,000 do.	90¼
100 do....small	109⅜	1000 Reading....b.c.	98¾
10,000 U. S. 5s,10-40 C.	105⅛	200 L. S. & M. So.	91⅛
100,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	56¼	400 do.	91⅛
6,000 do.	56⅜	200 do....b60	91⅛
15,000 do.	56¼	2100 do...bet. call	91⅛
5,000 do....s60	56	400 do.	91⅛
10,000 do....b3	56⅛	300 do.	91¼
10,000 do....b30	56⅞	200 Clev. & P.	101⅛
2,000 Ga. St. 7s	93⅛	400 do...bet. call	102⅛
11,000 N. Car. St. 6s.	47	200 Chic. & N. W.	74⅞
15,000 N. C. St. 6s., n.	22½	500 do....s60	73
20,000 do.	22	1500 do...bet. call	74¾
7,000 Mo. St. 6s	92⅞	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	85⅞
15,000 S. Car. St. 6s n. Jan. and July	82	200 do....s60	85
4,000 La.6s,Lev.Bds..	72	600 do.	85½
1,000 N. Y. St. B. L. C	110	400 do...bet. call	85¾
2,000 Brook. 6s, W. L.	94⅛	100 N. J. Central	105⅛
1,000 F. R. R. 7s, Gu'd by St. Mo.	97⅛	500 do.	105¼
3,000 A. & T. H. 2d Pf.	84	500 Chi. & R. I.	117⅜
4,000 M. U. 8s, n. bds	100	200 do....s3	117¼
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d	85	500 do....b3	117¼
1,000 Cen. Pacific R. R. Gold Bds..	98⅛	500 do....s60	117
5,000 Long Dock B.	98	100 Mil. & St. P.	60⅝
2,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	98⅛	200 do.	60¾
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 8s. 1st M.	108	400 Mil. & St. P. R. Pf	74⅞
1,000 do.	108½	500 do.	74⅝
2,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	90⅞	300 Tol., W. & W.	50¾
28,000 do.	90⅞	100 Chi. & Alt.	112
1,000 N. Mo. 1st M. B	88⅞	500 Ohio & Miss.	31½
14,000 do.	87	300 do....b15	31½
5 Cent. Nat. Bank	110	100 do....c	31½
200 West. Un. Tel.	32⅛	300 do....b45	31¼
50 do.	32⅜	300 do....b45	31½
100 Mariposa Mining	6½	13 Morris & Essex	92¾
100 Pacific Mail	36⅜	45 New Jersey R.	120
50 do...bet. call	36⅛	12 Del., L. & W. R.	103⅜
500 do....b3	37	100 H. & St. Jos. R.	111⅞
100 Quick. M. Co. b.c.	9	100 do.	111¾
		100 do.	111⅞
		100 do.	112
		200 H. & St. J. R. Pf.	111⅝
		50 do.	111¾
		100 do.	111⅞
		200 Col., C. & Ind. C.	17⅛
		100 do.	17¼

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114⅞	$15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	111⅛
10,000 do....b3	114⅞	3,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.c	105⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	112⅛	35,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	110⅛
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64c	111⅛	30,000 do....s3	110⅛
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....s3	109⅞	2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68..	110⅛
16,000 do....b3	110	22,500 do.	110⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x.c	60⅛	500 Chi. & N. W.	74⅝
20,000 do.	60⅛	50 do.	74⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	56⅛	214 do.	75
10,000 do.	55⅛	600 do..bet. call.	75
25,000 N. Car. St. 6s. n.	23	500 do.	75⅛
45,000 do.	23⅛	500 do.	75⅛
7,000 Missouri 6s	92⅛	600 do....c	75⅛
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	92⅛	20 Chic. & R. I.	117
		100 do....s60	117
11,500 S. Car. St. 6s, n. Jan. & July..	82	*50 Mil. & St. P.	60⅛
		300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	74⅛
5,000 Tol., & W. Gen. Con'vt. Bds..	80	100 T., W. & W.	51
		200 do.	51⅛
100 Quick. M. Co.	9	200 do....b30	51⅛
50 At. Mail	23⅛	200 Morris & Essex	93
100 Pac. Mail	37⅛	100 Alt. & T. H.	36⅛
50 N. Y. C. & H. R. bet. call	94	50 Del., Lac. & W. R.	103⅛
		175 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	92⅛
300 do.	94⅛		
400 do.	94⅛	5 do.	92⅛
1000 Harlem R. R.	143	010 Chi. & Alt.	112⅛
100 Mich. Cen.	124⅛	150 do...bet. call	112⅛
50 L. S. & M. S. R.	91⅛	1000 Ohio & Miss.	31⅛
1000 Clev. & Pitts	102	500 do....b3	31⅛
400 do.	102⅛	50 Ohio & Miss Pf.	72⅛
400 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	86	100 H. & St. J.	112
600 do.	86⅛	100 N. Y. & N. H. R.	143
25 O., C., Cin. & Ind.	78	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf.	64

MONDAY, April 25—A. M.

The business of the week past was larger than usual for the month of April in the line of Imports, and also in the Cotton trade. The former were assisted by free arrivals of Sugars from the West Indies, which meet a good demand and go immediately upon the market. In other General Foreign Merchandise there is a liberal trade going on, and the market has been nearly cleared of Coffee. The Customs Duties of the week amount to about three and a quarter millions, and to the present time in April amount at this port to $10,479,868, with another full week to be added. At all the ports the Treasury will probably receive nearly or quite $18,000,000 in place of $16,000,000 estimated for at the beginning of the week. The available Gold balances, belonging to the Government, are now $78,194,000, after sales of $2,000,000 in April, and will be about $82,000,000 at the close of the month, less the May interest to be prepared this week but which will not be charged off until Monday, May 2. The Cotton receipts at all the ports for the week are over forty thousand bales, and the shipments to Foreign markets fifty-seven millions. These movements have favorably influenced the supply of Foreign Bills and kept the rates within the Gold shipping points, although the Bankers are not disposed to concede much from the quotation of 109½ on London. The first early shipments of Gold, if any, will probably be in the shape of four or five millions refined bars now in the Treasury, subject to exchange for coin by the Bankers who originally deposited them. In other Domestic Exports than Cotton there is an improving demand, and some considerable orders for Wheat are being filled in this market. This revival, though not yet general, is quite important on the eve of Lake and Canal navigation with the West, and the effect upon business in that quarter will soon be felt. Some of the Railways running into Chicago already report an increase on last year's traffic of the same season, while the recent falling off on other lines, like the Chicago and North-west, has been checked.

In the Wall-street markets there was much dullness up to about Friday morning, occasionally relieved by the fluctuations in the Gold Room on pretty bare operations, but in the last two days the general feeling appeared to awaken to the prospect of more business on the Stock Exchange, and to a decided improvement in the New-York and Western Roads, if not in Railway Bonds and the Public Funds. The movement is favored by the condition and future promise of the City Banking movement through the remainder of the Spring and in the Summer months. The Greenback average has gone up five and a half millions in the fortnight past, and from today the Gold average will show a corresponding improvement by reason of the May Interest on United States 5-20s. The latter is now about seventeen millions higher than this time last year. The United States Treasurer reports that he sent out $5,439,200 new Greenbacks last week, in substitution of old notes heretofore canceled because of mutilations and the counterfeiting of one or more of the old plates.

The movements which partially developed themselves near the close of the week on the Stock Exchange relate to New-York Central, North-west, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Reading, Ohio and Mississippi. The Western lines mentioned are all considerably lower than this time last April, when Money was dearer and the prospects of trade no better. The operators are nearly all evidently moving in accord, if not by preconcert, and several special causes are said to favor a successful speculation, such as the restoration of good neighborhood between the Rock Island and North-west; the report of a change of control in the Lake Shore; the belief that the Baltimore and Ohio Company will soon control the Ohio and Mississippi, and contract the present broad gauge to correspond with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Marietta and Cincinnati, so as to afford an unbroken route from Baltimore to St. Louis, and lastly the expectation of favorable legislation for New-York Central at Albany, which we confess we have little confidence in, and which, in reality, is not needed to make both the Stock and Scrip much higher than current prices.

The following figures were kindly furnished by United States Treasurer SPINNER to the Agent of the Associated Press, as

Washington, for the week ending Saturday last, April 23:

Coin in the Treasury	$113,814,000
Outstanding Gold Notes	35,620,000
Balance belonging to Government	$78,194,000
Currency Balance in Treasury	9,250,000
Fractional Currency sent out, for week	606,568
Fractional Currency redeemed	624,000
Internal revenue in April	9,686,739
For the fiscal year to April 23	133,578,930
New Greenbacks sent out	5,439,200

The changes in the Gold balances since the previous Saturday, are thus noted:

	April 16.	April 23.
Coin in Treasury	$111,365,000	$113,814,000
Gold Notes outstanding	37,036,000	35,620,000
Balance	$74,329,000	$78,194,000

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, April 23, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$965,422
Decrease in Specie	1,589,191
Increase in other Legal Tenders	2,939,606
Increase in Deposits	669,386
Decrease in Circulation	81,330

	Ap'l 24, '69.	Ap'l 23, '70.	Ap'l 16, '70.
National Capital	$74,057,700	$72,937,895	$72,937,895
Local Capital	9,945,616	11,872,148	11,872,148
Total Capital	$84,003,316	$84,810,043	$84,810,043
Loans	257,466,074	269,016,299	269,981,721
Gold and Gold Notes	5,850,260	25,281,322	26,870,513
Other Legal Tenders	53,687,898	53,119,646	50,180,040
Deposits	177,340,080	203,583,275	202,913,989
Circulation	34,060,581	33,616,928	33,698,258
In Sub-Treasury	88,655,975	87,271,970	85,231,397

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Apr. 16, '70.	Apr. 23, '70.	Apr. 24, '69.
On deposit	$202,913,989	$203,583,275	$177,340,080
Circulation	33,698,258	33,616,928	34,060,581
Total	$236,612,247	$237,200,303	$211,400,661
25 ⅌ ct. would be	$59,153,061	$59,300,075	$52,850,165
They held: in Gold and Greenbacks	77,050,553	78,400,968	62,528,258
Excess	$17,897,492	$19,100,893	$9,678,093
Rate for money	6@7 ⅌ ct.	5@6 ⅌ ct.	7 ⅌ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry-goods return in our last paper, amount to $7,150,130, against the total entries of $5,885,230 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,306,325, against $3,689,819 same week last year. The Exports of Specie, $240,572, against $597,625 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,207,573. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroads are 11,395 bales.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to March 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$24,480,106	March 5	$7,532,051
August	27,727,202	March 12	7,166,248
September	22,279,489	March 19	4,928,962
October	19,009,219	March 26	6,721,060
November	19,084,197	April 2	5,882,712
December	18,153,434	April 9	6,813,731
January	23,201,519	April 16	6,423,478
February	23,831,656	April 23	7,150,130
Total since July 1			$228,702,390
Against same time in 1869			224,207,069
Increase since July			$4,495,321

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$19,082,266	March 2	$3,524,928
August	18,624,219	March 9	3,902,439
September	17,226,984	March 16	2,586,541
October	19,068,256	March 23	4,239,526
November	17,395,002	March 30	3,559,558
December	18,558,867	April 6	3,109,503
January	12,893,166	April 13	3,213,167
February	11,940,146	April 20	3,306,325
Total since July			$162,809,892
Against same time in 1869			128,991,566
Increase since July 1			$33,818,326
Gold, April 23, 1870			113¼ ⅌ cent.
Gold, April 24, 1869			133⅛ ⅌ cent.

The exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$6,474,624	March 5	$298,453
August	3,027,940	March 12	775,685
September	1,768,171	March 19	810,491
October	2,531,076	March 26	118,091
November	1,126,845	April 2	208,952
December	1,732,899	April 9	77,500
January	2,683,292	April 16	425,139
February	2,194,256	April 23	237,983
Total since July 1			$23,984,497
Against same date in 1869			32,083,163
Decrease since July 1			$8,098,666

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1869:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$10,502,045	July	$17,384,482
August	14,319,915	August	1,867,983
September	12,504,325	September	4,358,338
October	11,194,158	October	7,715,080
November	9,190,801	November	9,992,962
December	6,696,666	December	2,430,597
January	10,152,398	January	17,603,723
February	11,951,925	February	1,793,043
March	12,294,608	March	3,766,313
April 2	908,876	April 2	133,753
April 9	2,997,705	April 9	174,976
April 16	3,365,714	April 16	99,387
April 23	3,207,578	April 23	240,572
Total	$109,519,658	Total	$67,507,239
Total, 1869	103,965,528	Total, 1869	66,910,826

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		April 24, '69.
American Gold	113⅜@112¾@113⅜	133⅛
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112¾@113	120⅞
Consolidated 5-20s	110⅛@110⅜	115⅞
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s	106⅛@106⅜	106⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	92½@94⅛	
N. Y. Central and Hudson Scrip	89⅝@92	
Rock Island	116@117⅛	138⅛
Lake Shore	88⅛@82@91⅜	98⅛
North-western	73⅛@76⅛@75⅛	84⅛
Reading	99⅛@100⅛	95⅞
North-western Preferred	85⅛@86⅛	96⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	30@31⅞	33⅛
Pacific Mail	37@37⅛	94⅞
St. Paul Preferred	83⅞@85	85⅛
St. Paul Common	59⅛@60⅛	77⅛
New Tennessee 6s	54⅞@57@55⅛	67⅛
Old North Carolina 6s	46⅛@47	61⅛
Old Virginia 6s	69⅛@69⅞	58⅞
New-Jersey Central	106@105⅞	112

The sales of Gold were steady at the closing quotation of Friday night, 113¼@113⅜ ⅌ cent., and there was some firmness in the market at the close of the day, at 113⅜ ⅌ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were also firm on the basis of 109@109⅛ ⅌ cent. for 60 days London, but after the steamer's mail closed in the morning, there was not much business done.

The offerings of Money to the Brokers were large, partly influenced by the chance of two days' interest over Sunday, and as low as 4 ⅌ cent. was accepted from leading houses where lenders were anxious to place their balances. The rule of the Street, however, ranges 5@6 ⅌ cent., and on a pretty free speculation at the Stock Exchange in the Railway Stocks there was a fair inquiry for Money from the Brokers in this line of business.

The cheapness of Money is likely to be confirmed for the next week by the ease in the Bank movement. The averages show a further gain in Greenbacks of $2,939,606 since last Monday, while the Loans are down $965,422. The Gold average is affected $1,589,191 by the large Customs Duties paid into the Treasury, which amount to $3,207,573, as against only $1,000,000 sold out of the Treasury. The general line of the Bank Deposits is $669,386 higher than on the previous return.

On the Stock Exchange there was the most pronounced revival of the Railway Speculation of the Spring season. The business was very large in New-York Central and several of the Western Roads, like Lake Shore, and the advance on Friday's sales quite general through the New-York and Western list, and notwithstanding some considerable realizations in the forenoon, the rise was strongly supported to the close of the Afternoon dealings.

The Public Funds were firm through the day, the 1867s closing 110⅜, and the 1862s 113 ⅌ cent.

In the afternoon the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, APRIL 23.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106⅜	106½
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅞	113
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅛	110⅜
American Gold Coin	113⅜	113⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	56½	55½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	93⅛	94⅛
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	89⅞	92
Reading Railroad	99⅞	100⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	117	117⅛
North-western Common	74⅛	75⅞
North-western Preferred	85¼	86⅞
Pacific Mail Company	37⅛	37⅛
St. Paul Preferred	74⅛	75
St. Paul Common	60⅛	60⅞
Lake Shore	90⅞	91⅞
Erie	24⅞	25
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅞	31⅞
New-Jersey Central	104⅜	105⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg'd 1881	114⅛	5-20 reg'd, n. i., 1865	109⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup. 1881	114⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	110
5-20 reg'd 1862	107⅛	5-20 registered 1867	110
5-20 coupon 1862	112⅛	5-20 coupon 1867	110⅛
5-20 reg'd 1864	107⅛	5-20 coupon 1868	110⅛
5-20 coupon 1864	111⅛	10-40 registered	105⅛
5-20 reg'd 1865	107⅛	10-40 coupon	106⅛
5-20 coupon 1865	111⅛	6s, Currency	112

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	60⅛	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., 1881	102
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	55⅛	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., 1886	104⅛
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	69⅛	Illinois Can. bds., 1870	100
Virginia 6s, new bds.	68⅛	Illinois coup. 6s, 1877	100
Georgia 7s, new bds.	93⅛	Illinois coup. 6s, 1879	100
N. Carolina 6s	47	Illinois War Loan	100
N. Carolina new bds.	23⅛	Indiana 5 ⅌ cent.	97
S. Carolina 6s	88⅛	Michigan 6 ⅌ cent., '73	95
S. Carolina new bds.	81⅛	Michigan 7 ⅌ cent., '78	99
Missouri 6s	92⅛	Mich. 7 ⅌ cent., W. L.	102
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss.	92⅛	N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	110
Louisiana 6s	72½	N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	109⅛
Louisiana 6s, Lev. bds.	75	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '78	102
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bds.	91⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	102
California 7s	111	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	102
California 7s, large bs.	110	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	102
Connecticut 6s	100⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	102
Rhode Island 6s	100⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	102
Alabama 8s	99⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	102
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.iss	75⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	100
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., 1875	102		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	84⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	94⅛	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	90	Gal. & Chic. 2d	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	89	Chic. & R. I. 1st	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	98⅛
Erie 1st Ext.	99⅛	Morris & Essex 1st	102
Erie 1st ind.	100	Morris & Essex 2d	96⅛
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	92	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100⅛
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	88⅛	N. J. Cen. 2d	103
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	84	N. J. Cen. New. Bds.	99⅛
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	82	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	102
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	98⅛
Harlem 1st	103	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	98⅛
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	116	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	94
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d	97	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	93
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	97⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	77
Cen. Pac. Bonds	91⅛	Chic. & Alton S. F.	100
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	85⅛	Chic. & Alton 1st	100
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '70	110	Chic. & Alton Inc.	98⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st	94⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	96
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	84	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd.	86⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	81	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	95
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	95	Penn. R. R. Bonds	90
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n Bs.	87⅛	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	87⅛
Chic. & N. W. 1st	94	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	105
Consol'd 7 ⅌ c. conv.	87⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	91
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts	105⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st	92
Jack. & West. Bonds	96	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	86
Del., L. & West. 1st	96	Mil. & St. P. 2d	83⅛
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	92	Mar. & Cin. 1st	91⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d	84⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st	91⅛
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	79⅛	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	80⅛
Tol., W. & W. C.C.S.F.	79⅛	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	61⅛
Gt. West. 1st, '88	101	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97⅛
Gt. West. 1st, '88	86	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	88
Gt. West. 2d, '93	81⅛	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	79

And the following for the City Bank and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	139	St. Nicholas	116
Manhattan	142	Commonwealth	114
Merchants'	125⅛	Importers' & Traders'	150
Mechanics'	139	Park	166
Union	135	Central National	110
America	146	Fourth National	106⅛
City	215	Ninth National	110
Phenix	108	Tenth National	106
Tradesmen's	152	Oriental	150⅛
Mechanics' & Traders'	125	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	108⅛
National	116	Del. & Hud. Canal	120
Seventh Ward	100	Pennsylvania Coal	220
State of New-York	108	Cumberland Coal Pf.	29⅛
Commerce	126	American Coal	37
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	122	Canton Co., Baltimore	73
Ocean	80	Western Union Tel.	32⅛
American Exchange	115	Quicksilver Mining	9
Chatham	170	Mariposa Mining	6⅛
Bank of the Republic	120	Mariposa Trustee Cer	42
Bank of N. America	104	Boston Water Power	15
Hanover	108	Adams Express	61
Irving	116	Wells-Fargo Express	19⅛
Metropolitan	141	American Express	38⅛
Nassau	107	United States Express	43
Shoe and Leather	165	Merchants' Union Ex	7
Corn Exchange	129	Pacific Mail	36⅛
Continental	96⅛		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1870.

General balance yesterday	$87,904,866 99
Gold receipts	1,269,765 56
Gold payments	2,011,392 78
Gold balance	82,889,485 71
Currency receipts	304,657 72
Currency payments	227,153 16
Currency balance	2,743,515 03
General balance	87,271,970 06
Customs	435,000 00
Canceled Gold Certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	1,954,000 00

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company advertise that they will pay the May coupons on the Albany and Susquehanna Sinking Fund Bonds.

We give place with pleasure to the following letter from Mr. CHARLES BUTLER, President, for himself and colleagues of the Executive Committee of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, in reply to a communication in our paper of Saturday, (embodying an attack upon these gentlemen in the Brooklyn *Union*,) and from our long acquaintance with Mr. BUTLER, we are quite sure that his representations may be relied upon as perfectly just and candid:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A communication appears in your paper of to-day attacking the administration of this Company. The motives are apparent in the closing sentence of the article, which asks for proxies to be received at the June election of directors. It is quite legitimate for any persons entitled to vote to seek a change in the direction, if they desire it; but not to attempt to accomplish that object by false statements in respect to the acts of the present Board, or of the Company. These falsehoods are chiefly in respect to two transactions:

1. As to the lease of the main line to the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company, and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company.

The writer says:

"The Company, however, at the time of this issue, were in a more prosperous condition, and the future looked more hopeful; but in 1867, when the stockholders thought they were about to reap the harvest so long and anxiously waited for, the Executive Committee determined to lease this splendid property to the Pennsylvania Central and other roads, with the exception of the Belleville extension. The brilliant prospects of the stockholders were suddenly dashed, and down went the stock!"

This paragraph is full of inaccuracies which are not necessary to be noticed in detail. The lease was not made by the Executive Committee. It was negotiated by them, but submitted to the full Board and to a general and annual meeting of the stock and bondholders before it went into effect. Possession under it was given in September, 1867, but the accounts were made up as of June 1, 1867.

At the adjourned annual meeting held on the 27th of June, 1867, at which were present representatives of about three-quarters of all the stock and bondholders, the lease was considered, and the vote was unanimous in favor of its approval and adoption. The vote was in favor of the lease, 753,858 representing $7,385,800 of stock and bonds. Against the lease, none! See circular to stockholders of July 17, 1867.

From that day until the present, no stockholder or bondholder, so far as I am informed, has ever questioned or doubted that the lease was wise and beneficial.

The writer says that the lease was to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This statement is inaccurate. That Company was not a lessee, but merely was to have been a guarantor to the extent of one-quarter interest of the agreement of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company, which leased the Terre Haute and Alton. It retired from the arrangement on the express and avowed ground that the terms of the lease were too favorable to the Terre Haute and Alton and too onerous for the other party. To say that the lease was unjust to the Terre Haute and Alton, in the interest and for the benefit of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is a complicated untruth.

Nor is there the slightest ground for saying that the stock fell in market price in consequence of the lease. The truth is that the stock was exaggerated, like other stocks, during the war, when gold rose to 285; and it fell not only with the recoil of general values, but because of the commencement of the construction of a parallel road from Terre Haute to St. Louis, commonly known as the Vandalia line, which is expected to be finished this Summer.

Every effort was made by the managers of the Terre Haute and Alton to avert this result. It was one of the objects of the lease to effect a harmony of all interests to secure certain connections, whereby the business of the Cleveland line and the Fort Wayne line would be brought over the Terre Haute and Alton, which, without the lease, might have gone over the Vandalia line. Among the other expedients to avoid the building of the rival route was a negotiation for joint use of the existing road from Indianapolis to Terre Haute, and an arrangement at one time to buy, by the associated companies, a controlling interest on that line at 200, or more than twice the present value of the stock. All these measures failed; and it has exhausted all the intelligence, diligent care and constant effort of the Board to protect this property against the damaging consequences of the creation of a parallel line which was not required by the demands of business, and ought not to have been built.

2. This brings me to the other cause of complaint which the writer makes against the present management:

The Vandalia line, our rival, and some twenty miles shorter than our road, though not so rich in local business, was leased by the Terre Haute and Indianapolis, which was our only eastern outlet through which our connections were made with the Cleveland and Fort Wayne lines at Indianapolis. Those companies, which had leased our line, felt it necessary to connect their lines with ours by an independent road, about seventy-two miles long; and for that purpose caused a company to be formed called the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company. They each agreed to take at par one-half of $600,000 of stock paid in in cash, and at 90 one-half of $1,500,000 of bonds of that Company, (part of the issue of $2,000,000,) on condition that this Company would take $500,000 of these bonds at 90.

Our original agreement was to take these bonds at that rate, provided that they should be guaranteed by these two rich and powerful companies. That agreement was made in October, 1868.

Afterward, it proved that the bonds could not be so guaranteed; and in January, 1869, we were compelled to choose whether we would take the bonds without the guarantee or allow the construction of the road on which the permanency of our lease depended to be abandoned. We decided to do so, although the absence of the guarantee might depreciate the bonds in marketable value to the extent of $50,000 or $100,000 below the high rate at which the original contract fixed the price.

Still the work lingered; the construction of the road was in doubt and disfavor in every possible manner by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which had succeeded to the rights and obligations of the Fort Wayne; and the issue of the bonds was delayed, until November, 1869. Then the fulfillment of our contract was claimed; bonds were not salable; the lessees refused to pay our rent, and asserted the right to apply the purchase money of these bonds upon that rent; and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company declined to take their portion of bonds, as lessee of the Fort Wayne, and questioned their legal obligation to do so. At last everything turned on our taking these $500,000 of bonds.

An attempt to obtain a loan on them failed, and, with the uncertainties then existing, the amount necessary for immediate payments could not be sold, except to those who should take them to sustain the interests of the Company.

After much consultation during December, 1869, and January, 1870, four of the directors consented, rather than allow the drafts for the proceeds of the bonds to go to protest, to take each forty bonds at 70, which was at that time esteemed to be their full value. No one desired to take them; they were all offered at that rate to Mr. ROBERT BAYARD, who is vastly the largest stock and bondholder in the Company, but who declined to take any more than a quarter of them, and those on condition that the other three directors should take an equal amount; and several of these parted with portions of their subscriptions at the same price. He had at that time an offer at the same price of a large amount of bonds secured on a finished road, which he preferred, and a share in which he offered to his associates, and they declined. The Income bonds of the Terre Haute and Alton, on which interest has been regularly paid during the eight years since their issue, secured by mortgage on the whole property of this Company, and protected by the minimum rental fixed by the lease, were selling in January at 71, including accrued interest from Nov. 1.

The falsity of the assertion of the writer, that the directors took these bonds for the purpose of selling them to themselves at a reduced price, is shown by the fact that the agreement to take and the sale of part of them, were nearly a year and a half apart in time, and that the bonds subscribed for in October, 1868, and taken in January, 1870, were not of the same character.

Nor is there the slightest truth in the imputation that the directors were influenced by any desire to speculate in the bonds, or to buy them, or had any other motive than to protect the interests of the Company.

At present the bond market is five to ten per cent. higher than in January. The incomes have advanced more than ten per cent. These new bonds are greatly improved by the cooperation of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which has now become assured, and by the certainty of the completion of the road on which they are secured. So far from its being true that all these bonds have been taken by the directors, 235 of them are yet unsold, and have been recently offered for sale by public advertisement, and by circulars addressed to all the stockholders.

I invite this discontented stockholder, who is unknown to me, to bid himself, and to aid in securing other bidders for these bonds.

CHARLES BUTLER, President.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 23, 1870.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
of the
WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN FROM JANUARY, 1870.
LAND GRANT OF OVER 1,000,000 ACRES FROM GOVERNMENT,

Upon which, together with road and all its property, these bonds are a First Mortgage.

70 MILES OF ROAD FINISHED AND RUNNING,

from which income is already derived, with rapidly increasing receipts.

This road, with its connections, forms an AIR LINE FROM ST. PAUL TO MILWAUKEE, and is a SAVING OF NEARLY 100 MILES on the great North-western route to Chicago.

ELEVEN COUNTIES along the line of this road DONATE $50,000 EACH, with right of way for construction.

This Company is EXEMPTED FROM TAXES UPON ITS LANDS FOR FIFTEEN YEARS, by special act of Legislature.

These bonds have the option of being converted into stock, and are receivable at par, as cash, for the purchase of any of the lands of the Company.

The immense tonnage of grain and lumber accumulating weekly at St. Paul must, upon completion of this road, be carried to Milwaukee and Chicago by this direct route.

The advantages, resources, connections and land grant of this Company are fully set forth in a pamphlet which can be obtained at our office.

A large number of these Bonds have been placed in Europe, and we now offer a LIMITED NUMBER IN THIS MARKET AT 90 FLAT, and recommend them with confidence to our friends and capitalists, fully believing them to be one of the safest and cheapest investments ever offered.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents,
No. 29 Wall-st.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE
OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company.—The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of this Company, due May 1, will be paid in gold coin on and after that date, free of Government tax, at the Banking-house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

JOHN H. DAVEY, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 23, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	61	Resin, bbls.	2,603
Cotton, bales	2,884	Tar, bbls.	496
Eggs, bbls.	3,184	Cut-meats, pks.	216
Flour, bbls.	7,389	Grease, pks.	25
Corn-meal, bags	1,400	Lard, tcs.	50
Wheat, bushels	45,120	Stearine, tcs.	50
Corn, bushels	12,800	Butter, pks.	703
Oats, bushels	10,268	Cheese, boxes	1,675
Barley, bushels	7,600	Tallow, pks.	20
Grass-seed, bushels	785	Pea-nuts, bags	100
Beans, bushels	240	Rice, pks.	141
Peas, bushels	300	Red Oil, bbls.	50
Oatmeal, bbls.	200	Skins, bales	113
Hemp, bales	8	Tobacco, hhds.	110
Hides, No.	4,431	Tobacco, boxes and cs	208
Hides, bdls. and bales	605	Whisky, bbls.	1,085
Leather, sides	11,496	Wool, bales	96
Spirits Turp., bbls.	668	Ystle, bales	149

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *France*, for Liverpool—292 boxes Bacon, 164 boxes Hams, 47 tcs. Lard, 24 bbls. Tongues, 55 bbls. Pork, 1,401 bags Coffee, 67 bbls. Bees-wax, 16,960 lbs. Logwood, 1,577 bales Cotton, 32 hhds. Tobacco, 6,980 bushels Wheat, 19 boxes Cheese, 193 hhds. Sugar, 244 pks. Rubber, 16 pks. Isinglass.

By the steamer *City of Washington*, for Liverpool—8 cases Dress Goods, 100 bbls. Beef, 3 cases Organs, 34 bales Furs, 3 cases Cotton Velvet, 17 boxes Bacon, 1,295 bbls. Flour, 5 cases Plasters, 877 pieces Dye-woods, 335 bales Cotton, 62 cases Sewing Machines, 150 bbls. Pork, 14,624 bushels Wheat, 50 hhds. Tallow, 2,392 boxes Cheese, 49 casks Whaleteoot, 34 tcs. Hams, 123 cases Guns.

By the steamer *India*, for Glasgow—256 tcs. Beef, 244 bbls. Pork, 30,017 bushels Wheat, 190 bags Oil-cake, 2,993 bbls. Flour, 136 cases Sewing Machines, 356 bbls. Fish-roes, 73 hhds. Tallow, 3 hhds. Stearine, 12 tcs. Hams, 12 cases Handles, 7 casks Sperm-oil, 2,400 Staves.

By the steamer *Palmyra*, for London—1 bale Skins, 450 bales Hops, 115 pks. Pork, 503 bbls. Flour, 15 hhds. Tobacco, 8,607 bushels Wheat, 30 cases Gun-daman, 200 cases Sewing Machines.

By the ship *Elizabeth Dougall*, for London—243 boxes Clocks, 16,150 bushels Wheat, 250 bbls. Resin, 500 bbls. Oil-cake, 800 bbls. Flour.

By the ship *Plymouth Rock*, for London—2 hhds. Tobacco, 5,081 bbls. Flour, 550 Sewing-machines, 7 cases Books, 300 tcs. Beef, 158 bbls. Resin, 22,388 bushels Wheat, 20 pks. Lamps, 7,400 Staves.

By the bark *Orion*, for Penarth Roads—28,009 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Ploen*, for Nantes—2,742 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the steamer *Union*, for Bremen—116 cases Tobacco, 91 baskets Tobacco, 220 hhds. Tobacco, 8,161 bushels Wheat, 55 pks. Essence Oil, 31 bales Skins, 77 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 58 tcs. Beef, 1,083 bbls. Resin, 30 cases Grease, 227 bales Cotton, 7 cases Balsam Copava, 10 cases Bromide Potassium, 12 cases Cutlery.

By the bark *Freundschaft*, for Stettin—3,093 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *E. H. Yarington*, for Constantinople—1,236 pks. Machinery, 6 cases Arms, 500 cases Oil, 1,000 Tin Cans.

ASHES—Have been in fair request at from $6 50@$7 25 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 75 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market has been quiet but firm; 500 bags Rio, by the *South America*, were sold on private terms. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 16½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9⅛c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@20c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been firm but less active. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,636 bales, including 260 bales to shippers, 624 bales to spinners, and 94 bales to speculators; also, 2,600 bales for forward delivery, including 200 bales, basis Low Middling, April, 22¼c.@22½c.; 200 bales, basis Low Middling, May, 22¼c.@22½c.; 1,400 bales, basis Low Middling, June, 22c.@22½c.; 800 bales, basis Low Middling, July, 22¼c.@22½c., ⅌ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA notice the week's business, thus: "Our market for the week has been strong at advancing prices, closing steady at the quotation. The total sales for the week have been 14,163 bales, including 5,738 bales to exporters, 3,354 bales to spinners, 1,031 bales to speculators, and 3,040 bales in transit. The market for future delivery continues quiet, closing steady at 22¼c. for April; 22¼c. for May, June and July. The sales on 'basis Low Middling' have been—for April, 600 bales at 21⅞c.@22¼c.; for May, 1,400 bales at 21⅞c.@22¼c.; for June, 3,400 bales at 21¾c.@22⅛c.; for July, 1,200 bales at 21½c.@22½c. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 4,461 bales; to Havre, 779 bales; to Bremen, 568 bales; to Christiana, 33 bales; total, 5,831 bales. The total exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 40,849 bales; to the Continent, 17,672 bales; total, 58,521 bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19	19½	19½	19¾
Good ordinary	21¼	21½	21¾	22
Low Middling	22¾	22½	23½	23½
Middling	23¾	23¾	24	24¼
Good Middling	25	25¼	25½	25¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts this week	13,561
Receipts last week	10,824
Receipts the preceding week	13,155
Receipts since Sept. 1	571,243
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	2,149
Exports since Sept. 1	298,590
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	338,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	45,000

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.	
Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	2,488,650
Receipts same time 1868-69	1,874,125
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,200,557
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,292
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	1,744,009
Exports same time 1868-69	1,178,850
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,642
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,559,787
Estimated stock at the ports latest dates	323,550
Estimated stock at ports same time in 1869	268,820
Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869	11,090
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868	38,120
Crop of 1868-69	2,000,557
Crop of 1867-68	2,430,835
Crop of 1866-67	1,951,286

The receipts and exports of Cotton at the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the two last Cotton years, have been as follows:

Bales for the week ending	1867-68. Rec'ts.	1867-68. Ex'ts.	1868-69. Rec'ts.	1868-69. Ex'ts.	1869-70. Rec'ts.	1869-70. Ex'ts.
Sept. 5	4,523	1,268	4,150	2,500	3,432	1,353
Sept. 12	5,960	2,378	11,384	1,375	11,206	1,236
Sept. 19	8,170	1,846	19,673	2,081	28,306	1,337
Sept. 26	12,826	1,433	29,311	4,702	48,341	4,979
Oct. 3	18,073	1,441	34,799	8,874	54,628	9,813
Oct. 10	24,364	2,556	44,066	16,846	59,330	20,506
Oct. 17	31,714	5,691	52,522	10,647	67,555	34,916
Oct. 24	34,040	12,299	57,803	14,597	77,383	34,953
Oct. 31	45,396	7,891	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,269
Nov. 7	61,597	39,076	74,256	36,159	95,266	35,989
Nov. 14	59,445	30,082	72,360	45,272	93,045	55,858
Nov. 21	78,238	27,195	72,648	48,223	80,036	46,808
Nov. 28	84,872	44,216	74,849	51,310	85,239	69,727
Dec. 5	76,746	55,366	89,923	64,010	99,767	73,079
Dec. 12	89,000	42,919	84,744	47,573	98,480	62,049
Dec. 19	104,855	68,930	80,012	51,424	111,010	64,801
Dec. 26	94,587	73,665	79,898	43,278	113,819	69,804
Jan. 2	99,982	60,942	85,449	71,173	109,577	55,927
Jan. 9	79,450	47,882	65,747	41,860	101,630	47,417
Jan. 16	76,888	70,386	71,256	37,445	88,748	42,431
Jan. 23	83,028	67,524	80,783	33,169	95,300	50,625
Jan. 30	82,866	64,920	85,905	22,730	100,208	85,915
Feb. 6	90,579	62,906	64,858	21,377	108,739	58,559
Feb. 13	94,254	59,445	66,799	39,985	97,568	71,547
Feb. 20	89,873	63,724	73,432	60,420	94,624	62,768
Feb. 27	98,948	86,952	55,000	58,053	80,747	71,507
March 5	77,451	55,685	41,688	18,298	74,620	56,891
March 12	65,082	78,978	36,787	31,842	67,925	78,577
March 19	59,210	55,662	32,272	14,108	43,657	97,281
March 26	48,532	53,904	32,314	29,884	56,081	76,107
April 2	36,529	56,408	33,219	58,841	41,474	69,305
April 9	45,745	52,475	31,751	45,473	43,042	70,446
April 16	32,738	36,755	28,011	44,684	42,760	53,570
April 23	18,476	477,74	27,180	70,528	40,029	56,646

Messrs. EASTON & Co. have prepared the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	16,616	139,417	18,327	12,826
Mobile	5,064	50,095	4,046	....
Galveston	3,292	24,896	2,745	....
Savannah	5,969	44,217	3,631	....
Charleston	3,320	12,710	6,150	....
New-York	4,196	35,112	4,951	1,380
Bost., Phil. & Balt.	1,572	17,000	690	900
Total this week	40,029	323,547	41,540	15,106
Previously rep'd	2,448,621	....	1,116,725	570,620
To. since Sep. 1 '69	2,488,650	323,547	1,158,265	585,726
Same time last y'r	1,874,126	268,848	801,704	377,150

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool	464,000	362,980
Afloat from India	90,000	250,000
Afloat from America	216,000	153,000
Stock in London	45,480	77,850
Afloat for London	21,000	48,000
Stock in Havre	65,510	38,644
Afloat for Havre	56,220	39,558
Stock in Bremen	10,836	4,931
Afloat for Bremen	19,087	10,951
Stock in United States ports	323,547	265,848
Stock in the interior towns	75,002	58,531
Total	1,406,682	1,313,288
Excess in visible supply		93,394

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills now, 40,000 bales; same time 1869, 65,000 bales. Middling Orleans now, 11⅜d.@11½d., then 12½d.

Stocks in the Interior Towns, April 22.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	16,800	13,550
Columbus, Ga.	11,100	8,119
Macon, Ga.	11,780	5,127
Selma, Ala.	4,855	4,495
Montgomery, Ala.	6,945	3,363
Memphis, Tenn.	17,863	20,177
Nashville, Tenn.	5,659	3,700
Total	75,002	58,531

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand at a shade firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,050 bbls. all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$4 70; very inferior to good Extra State at $4 75@$5; good to choice Extra State at $5@$5 60; and poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 25 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 50@$4 70
Extra State	4 75@ 5 60
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	4 75@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	4 85@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 25@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping	4 90@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	5 65@ 7 25
Poor to fancy extra Missouri	5 00@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been salable and firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., in lots, at $5 45@$6 20 for Poor to Good Ordinary, and $6 20@$9 75 for Good Ordinary to Choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $4@$5 25 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn-meal has been in request and held firmly at $4 50@$4 80 for Western; $4 50@$4 75 for Jersey; $5 50@$5 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 180 bbls.

GRAIN—A fairly active inquiry has been reported, since our last, for No. 2 Spring Wheat, mainly for export, at a shade firmer prices. No. 1 Spring was also in demand and quoted strong. Winter Wheat was quiet and rather heavy. Sales have been reported of 105,260 bushels, including White Western, at $1 35@$1 45; Red Amber Western at $1 22@$1 25; No 1 Spring at $1 15, in store; No. 2 Spring at $1 08½@$1 11 for Chicago, in store and delivered, and $1 11@$1 12 for Milwaukee, the latter for choice, in store; No. 3 Spring at $1 03; White Genesee at $1 50@$1 72; Amber State at $1 25 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in limited request at lower and irregular prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 39,000 bushels at $1 11@$1 14 for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; $1 12@$1 14 for New Mixed Western; $1 14@$1 17 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern, and $1 16 for White Southern, and $1 for unsound, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues very quiet at 95c.@$1 02½ for Jersey and Western; $1 03@$1 08 for State, ⅌ bushel. Barley has been offered pretty freely, and has been quoted easier, on a moderate demand; sales have been reported, since our last, of 21,000 bushels at 72½c.@75c. for two-rowed State and 95c.@$1 for Canada West, ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt is dull and heavy, ranging from 80c.@$1 10 as the extremes. Oats have been in rather better supply, and quoted cheaper. The demand has been somewhat brisker, partly on speculative account, at the going rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels at 59½c.@62c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 63c.@63½c. for White Western, from track and delivered; 63c.@70c. for State, in store and delivered, and 64c.@65c. for Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances have been 1,295 bbls. Flour and 21,604 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 2,993 bbls. Flour and 30,017 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; 6,384 bbls. Flour and 47,145 bushels Wheat for London; 28,009 bushels Wheat for Penarth Roads and orders, and 8,161 bushels Wheat for Bremen.

HAY—Bale Hay has been fairly sought after at 80c.@85c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues in demand at 65c.@$1 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 114,991 hides; sales, 35,740 hides; the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 4,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., 23½c.; 2,000 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 21 lbs., 23c.; 3,700 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 22c., gold, selected; 1,100 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 21½ lbs., private terms; 450 Dry Rio Grande Kips, 9 lbs., 25c.; 500 Dry Corrientes Kips, 11 lbs., 24c.; 2,000 Dry Truxillo, 16 lbs., 19½c., gold, selected; 1,400 Dry Porto Cabello, 20 lbs.; 500 Dry Central American, 21 lbs.; 430 Dry Savanilla, 22 lbs.; 500 Dry Mexican, 26 lbs.; 2,500 Dry Mexican Kips, 12 lbs., private terms; 5,650 Dry Texas, 22@25 lbs., 19c.@20c., currency, as they run; 2,500 Dry Texas Kips, 8@10 lbs., private terms; 550 Dry Southern, 17 lbs., 16c.@17c., currency, as they run; 600 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, 50 lbs., 12½c., gold, selected; 700 Wet-salted Rio Grande Ox, 54 lbs.; 4,950 Wet-salted Texas, 60@70 lbs.; 300 Wet-salted Texas Kips, 22 lbs., at private terms; 150 Wet-salted Southern, 60 lbs., 9c., currency, as they run; 1,800 City Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 9¼c.@9½c., currency, selected. The stock on hand is 89,600 Hides and 475 bales, (same time last year 72,750 Hides,) as follows: 34,800 Dry Buenos Ayres Hides and Kips, 2,500 Dry Rio Grande Kips, 12,200 Dry Orinoco, 800 Dry California, 5,400 Dry Central American, 2,200 Dry Truxillo, 1,700 Dry Parnahiba, 10,500 Dry Texas, 500 Dry and Salted Bogota, &c., 9,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 5,000 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Ox and Cow from Europe, 4,000 Wet-salted Texas, 475 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Continue in demand and steady, including New-York at 18c.@25c.; Eastern at 14c.@21c.; Ohio at 13c.@20c.; Michigan at 13c.@20c.; Wisconsin at 16c.@23c.; Yearlings at 4c.@8c.; Old Olds at 2c.@3c., ⅌ lb. Receipts today, — bales; exports, 450 bales.

MOLASSES—Has been in demand and firm; sales, 185 hhds. Porto Rico at 60c.@68c., the latter rate for very choice; and 330 hhds. Cuba Muscovado within our range. We quote: Old and New Crop Porto Rico at 30c.@68c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 25c.@55c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 60c.@85c. ⅌ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@23c.	30c.@33c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@28c.	35c.@39c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	37c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	30c.@50c.	40c.@68c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	60c.@85c.

METALS—Tin Plates have been very strong in price, and further sales of 5,000 boxes Charcoal Terne have been reported within a range of from $7 25@$7 75, gold, ⅌ box. Other articles remain as last noticed.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been more active since our last at firm and buoyant prices; sales have been reported of equal to some 4,500 bbls. in bulk, part for forward delivery, on the basis of 14¼c.; 6,000 bbls in shipping order at about 19¼c. ⅌ gallon, mainly for June deliveries, and equal to 10,000 bbls. in bulk, at the Upper Creek, at $4 07½@$4 10 ⅌ bbl. Also, 3,400 bbls. in bulk, for early delivery at Pittsburg, part at 11c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts here were — bbls.; in Philadelphia, 600 bbls. arrived. The export clearances hence include 2,742 bbls. for Nantes. Refined Oil has been pretty briskly sought after for shipment and on speculative account at a further improvement in prices—the market closing with an upward tendency on much lighter offerings, for both immediate and forward delivery. Sales have been reported here of 3,500 bbls. Standard White for early delivery at 26¼c.; 6,500 bbls. do., May delivery, at 26½c.; 2,500 bbls. do., June delivery, part at 27c.; 3,000 bbls. do., July and August delivery, as about 27½c., and 4,000 bbls. do., June to September, on private terms. Also at Philadelphia, 4,500 bbls. Standard White, for April, at 25½c.@25¾c., closing at 25½c.; 7,000 bbls. do. May, at 26c.@26¼c., closing with 26¼c. bid; and 1,500 bbls. do. June, on private terms. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been — bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,390 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 3,093 bbls. for Stettin. Refined Oil in cases has been more inquired for, chiefly for export at from 31½c.@32c. ⅌ gallon, with sales reported of 5,500 cases, mainly deliverable to suit vessels. Naphtha has been in demand at 9¼c.@10c., in shipping order, and 5c. in bulk, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered more freely at easier prices, yet has not been in active request. Sales have been reported since our last of 775 bbls., in lots, at $27 75@$27 87, chiefly at $27 75 for New Mess; $27 50@$27 62½ for Thin Mess; $24@$25 for Prime Mess; $21@$22 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Also, 250 bbls. New Mess, seller May, at $27 75 ⅌ bbl. Cut-meats continue in moderate demand at firm prices; sales have been reported of 240 pks. at 11c.@12c., chiefly at 11½c. for Shoulders; 15c.@17c. for Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon is quiet at former prices. Lard has been quoted a fraction firmer, especially for prompt delivery, on a fair demand and reduced offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 15c.@16½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16c.@16½c. for City, and 16⅛c.@16⅝c. for fair to choice Western Steam, ⅌ lb. Also, 500 tcs. prime Steam, seller May, June, and July, at 15¾c.@16⅛c. ⅌ lb. Beef has been firm, and fairly active; sales have been reported of 275 bbls., in lots, at $9@$14 50 for Plain Mess, $14@$17 50 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef has been quiet since our last at $24@$27 for Prime Mess, and $28@$31 50 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams have been in request at $27@$33 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 125 bbls. Butter has been moderately inquired for, including State, inferior to prime, at 18c.@38c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 15c.@28c. ⅌ lb.; the day's receipts were 703 pks. Cheese is in demand at from 8c.@17½c., as the extremes for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 1,675 boxes.

SKINS—Deer have been inactive and heavy; sales, 16,000 lbs. Matamoras, and 1,000 lbs. Para. Receipts, 214 bales from Ciudad Bolivar, 96 bales from Para, 29 bales from Porto Cabello, 18 bales from Truxillo, 5 bales from Aspinwall and 3 bales from Brazos. We quote: Honduras Deer, 40c.; San Juan, 35c.@38c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 45c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.; Chagres, 43c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 33c.@35c.; Para, 45c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Southern and Texas, 25c.@30c., currency, ⅌ lb. Goat have been firm and in fair demand. Sales 45 bales Mexican, 70 bales Payta, and to arrive, 32 bales Buenos Ayres on private terms. Receipts, 4 bales from New-Orleans and 107 bales from Brazos. We quote: Tampico Goat, 53c.@55c.; Matamoras, 53c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c.; Pata, 50c.@52c.; Curacoa, 53c.@55c.; Cape, 38c.@41c.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, each, 45c.@50c., currency, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been less active at about former rates. Sales 618 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demarara at 9⅝c.@12c., and 110 boxes Havana at 10¼c. ⅌ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; fair to good grocery grades at 9½c.@9⅞c.; good to choice grocery grades at 10c.@10⅛c. ⅌ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9⅝c.@10¾c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 9⅝c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue active and buoyant, ranging from 11½c.@13c. as the extremes, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 lbs. Tallow, at 9¼c.@9½c.; 41,000 lbs. Stearine, at 16c.@16¼c.; and 34,000 lbs. Grease, at 9c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and heavy; sales 340 bbls., in lots, at $1 06@$1 07 for wood and iron-bound Western and State pks., ⅌ gallon; receipts, 1,085 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The movements have been comparatively moderate since our last; rates have not varied remarkably. For Liverpool there were taken 435 bales cotton, part by steam at ¼d. ⅌ lb.; 17,000 bushels Wheat at 4d. ⅌ bushel; 50 tcs. Beef and 150 bbls. Resin on private terms. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 15,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. ⅌ bushel; and a British bark, with 3,250 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. ⅌ bbl. For Antwerp, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl. For a Continental port direct, a vessel hence with 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, and another, now at Boston, with 7,500 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Gibraltar and orders, a North German brig, with 1,000 bbls. Petroleum on private terms; and a British bark, with 1,600 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. ⅌ bbl. For a Mediterranean port, a North German bark, with 6,500 cs. Petroleum at 35c., gold, each. For Rio de Janeiro, a Swedish bark, of 4,000 bbls. capacity, on private terms.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, with many years' experience in the care of children, a situation; would prefer the care of a young infant; is capable of taking entire charge of a child from its birth; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 136 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a Protestant, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the business in all its branches; has first-class references for City and country; is particular about horses. Address R. N., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as seamstress or nurse, or chamber-maid and seamstress: an excellent seamstress; can cut, fit, and operate; dress-maker, &c.; country or City; best City testimonials. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.; new No. 335.

WANTED—ALL FIRST-CLASS COOKS, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, governesses, chamber-maids, waitresses, house-workers; also, all German, French, American, Irish girls can be suited at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION by an experienced woman; thoroughly understands her business; willing to make herself generally useful; highly recommended; would go as nurse and seamstress; country or City. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as laundress; can do French fluting and ladies' fine muslins in best manner; or as chamber-maid and laundress, or do fine washing; best City references; City or country. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN widow lady, a situation as house-keeper, or would take the care of children in a gentleman's or widower's family; no objections to the country; best of reference given. Address Mrs. E. STOUT, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse and seamstress; the country preferred. Apply at her present employer's, with whom she has lived nearly fifteen years, No. 1 Pierrepont-place, Brooklyn, near Wall-st. Ferry.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman as professed cook; understands French, English, Spanish and German cooking; is a first-class housekeeper; the best of City reference. Can be seen this week at 348 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress, with the best City references; thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 11 East 35th-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; would be found trustworthy, and whose character would bear the strictest investigation. Can be seen for two days at No. 156 West 20th-st., in the rear, in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT nurse; take entire charge of a nursery and an infant; no objection to grown children and sewing; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 644 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN, Protestant, a situation as infant's nurse; can take full charge night and day; is a good seamstress; will go to the country; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a respectable, experienced young woman; is capable of taking a man's place; understands the care of silver and making all kinds of salads, &c.; best City testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av.; new No. 335.

WANTED—A FRENCH COOK'S SITUATION by a highly-recommended, efficient woman about thirty; can do French, English or American cooking; will go to Newport or most anywhere else in country or City. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as plain cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 West 17th-st., between 8 and 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress; care of grown children and sew; is competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT waitress in a private family; can be seen at her present employer's until engaged, No. 19 East 49th-st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress and nurse, or to do chamber-work; is a good machine operator; has the best City reference. Address No. 139 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE by a young, healthy Protestant American woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Apply by letter to S. GORDON, Vanderbilt-av., Staten Island.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a situation to do chamber-work and fine washing; thoroughly competent and has most desirable City references. Call at No. 130 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-rate cook in a private family; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 215 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook; has no objection to assist in the coarse washing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; NO objection to assist with the washing; best City reference; can be seen at present place. Apply at No. 152 East 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as an experienced nurse; understands the care of an infant thoroughly; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; is a good baker; would assist with the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 182 West 28th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE HOUSE-keeper work by the day. Inquire for Mrs. PORTER, No. 93 Hudson-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND to do sewing; prefers the country for the Summer; best City reference. Apply at 155 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook. Call at her present employer's, No. 134 East 16th-st.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT-HOUSE, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av., situations ready for a large number of experienced servants in first-class families; girls lately landed suited immediately; no charge till engaged.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., CORNER 25TH-ST.—Excellent situations ready for all good English, Irish, Scotch and German ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, &c.

AMERICAN, GERMAN AND FRENCH servants our specialty, and with Catholic and Protestant Irish, constantly on hand. International Office, No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CApable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 First-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A LADY IS ANXIOUS TO OBtain a situation for a capable young English person as nurse and to do plain sewing; she is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant; country preferred, or would travel. Address S. B., Box No. 4,923 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and taking care of children; no objections to the country. Apply at their present employers, No. 44 Clinton-place, 8th-st., call for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD waitress in the City or country; would do chamber-work and fine washing; has first-class reference. Apply at No. 115 West 32d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GERMAN GIRL, a situation as nurse and chamber-maid, or for house-work. Apply at No. 128 6th-av., above 10th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, a situation as coachman, good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; is strictly sober and obliging; best City reference; can assist at gardening. Address COACHMAN F. X., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion for his coachman in City or country; quick, active, steady young man; not afraid to work; thoroughly understands driving and the care of horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening; can milk; moderate wages. Address D. G. A., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR GERMAN, Scotch, Irish, English and American coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm-hands and useful men, both married and single; also female help. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment-house, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE man, a situation as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; can milk if required; has the best of reference. Address P. M., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom, in City or country; thoroughly understands his business; willing to make himself generally useful; has good City reference. Apply to or address COACHMAN, No. 31 Roosevelt-st., rear.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a City experienced Protestant man; understands his business; married; family small; understands gardening, can milk, and otherwise useful; best City reference. Address R. W., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; understands his business in all its branches, including greenhouse and grapery; can take entire charge of a gentleman's place; best references. Address for one week, D. C., Box No. 534 Stamford, Conn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man, married, no family; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages and harness; best City references as to capability and careful driving. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 107 East 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; no objection to the country; can give seven years' City reference from last employer. Call or address J. C., at Lowden's harness-store, No. 30 West 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the business in all its branches; has first-class references for City and country. Address S. R., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, an American, a situation as first-class coachman; understands his business in all its branches; good reference from last employer. Address G. J. R., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has long experience in the City. Call or address private residence No. 345 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant single man; a thorough, steady, sober and obliging man; understands the business in every respect; country preferred. Call or address No. 151 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man and his wife, to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; the best of City reference. Call for one week at No. 604 East 14th-st., Room No. 16.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as waiter and coachman; is competent in either position; has good recommendations from abroad; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man who thoroughly understands his business, as his present employer is going to Europe; can give satisfactory reference. Address P. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER AND footman by a first-class single man; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address J. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, TO FIND a situation for a most excellent colored boy as waiter or footman; leaves his present situation on account of his employer going to Europe. Apply at his employer's, No. 5 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, and to do the work on a gentleman's place, by a young man; will be found willing and obliging; has best of reference from last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady single man as coachman and vegetable gardener; understands the management of horses and is a careful driver; can milk if required. Address T. K., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, employment as groom and coachman; is willing to help in a garden; he thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has good reference. Address C. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man, Protestant, as gardener, or as coachman and gardener; is competent in both branches; good reference given. Address F., gardener, Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman; has fourteen years' City reference; is not afraid to work; a Protestant; would go to any part of the country. Address A. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation by a first-class single man; thoroughly understands the care of horses; will be found civil and obliging; has the best of reference from last employer. Address C. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND wife, (without incumbrance,) he as farmer or laborer, she as good cook, washer and ironer, or to do general house-work; good references. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., near Fulton-st., (basement,) Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant single man as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 119 East 22d-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, (married,) a situation as coachman; perfectly understands his business; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 6 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as coachman and groom; the best City reference for capability and temperate habits; the country preferred. Address or call on W. M., No. 40 West 10th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as coachman, groom, gardener, or will make himself generally useful; is a careful driver, good groom, &c.; four years' best references; City or country. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as private coachman; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 73 University-place, corner 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a good reliable man; good City references; willing to make himself generally useful. Address M. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man not afraid of work; understands his business in full; references will be found satisfactory. Address C. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WHOSE family is going to Europe wishes to find a situation for his coachman; country preferred. Apply at the office of L. G. Hodge, No. 48 John-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITuation as coachman, or as butler or porter; is active, intelligent and well recommended. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Address W. G., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A PLACE for his coachman and groom; an excellent, honest, sober and industrious man; country preferred. Inquire at No. 52 Wall-st., Room No. 29.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family; City or country; good reference from families he has just left. Address WAITER, grocers' store, No. 158 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE, sober, steady man as coachman and vegetable gardener, and can milk if required; has good reference from last place. Address M. H., Box 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good references. Call on or address B. B., No. 211 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good references. Address P. O. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; willing to go into the country; has the best of reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days at 122 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; has City reference; no objection to go in the country. Address HENRY, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

COOK WANTED—A RESPECTABLE middle-aged American, or English Protestant woman, to do the cooking and coarse washing in a small family. Apply at No. 39 East 19th-st., before 11 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A COOK AND LAUNDRESS, both Protestants, in a charitable institution. Apply at No. 41 7th-av., corner 13th-st., on Monday, April 25, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—COLORED HELP FOR A PRIvate family; a competent laundress, waitress and chamber-maid; must have City reference. Apply at No. 243 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF BROOME-ST.,
WARE-ROOMS,
5th-av., cor. 14th-st.
ELEGANT CARRIAGES
AND ROAD WAGONS.

We are now completing our stock for the coming season, and offer, in the newest designs and most perfect finish,

Barouches,
Cabriolets,
Clarences,
Phaetons,
Victorias,
Landaus,
Coupes,

and a variety of Carriages for the Park and Road, exclusively the production of our well-known Broome-st. Factory, including the

"BREWSTER WAGON,"

of which we are sole manufacturers.

Special attention is called to the fact that our prices are UNIFORM TO ALL, and that every Carriage offered for sale in our ware-rooms is equal in quality to those built to the order of our most valued customers.

ELEGANT PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES FOR SALE.—A private gentleman residing a short distance in the country offers for sale a very desirable pair of family horses, possessing all that is required of the most fastidious taste; chestnut color, six years old, sixteen hands, sound and kind, of great style and beauty, and are without a fault. Any gentleman of fine taste in want and wishing to avoid all risk and experiment usual in such cases, and has become satisfied of the economy of at first paying a liberal price, which will be required in this case, will do well to address for further particulars Box No. 5,471 Post-office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of April, A.D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY C. STEVENS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 32 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 22d day of April, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM BELDEN and GEORGE W. HOOKER, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch Register, on the 11th day of May, A. D., 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. LYON and SYLVANUS LYON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that by an indenture bearing date the 13th day of April, A. D. 1870, William J. Lyon and Sylvanus Lyon, lately doing business as co-partners under the firm name of Lyon Brothers, in the City of New-York, have conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever to Richard E. Hatch, as trustee, upon trust, for the benefit of all the creditors of said William J. Lyon and Sylvanus Lyon, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated this 23d day of April, A. D. 1870.

RICHARD E. HATCH, Trustee.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of The BEAVER BROOK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York ss.—At the City of New-York, the 22d day of April, A. D. 1870.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of The Beaver Brook Manufacturing Company of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt, upon its own petition, by the District Court of said district. RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

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MEDICAL.

DR. LEWIS, NO. 7 BEACH-ST., NEW-York, cures all diseases of a peculiar nature without exposure, trouble or change of diet. Let those who despair of getting cured elsewhere, or have been pronounced incurable, consult the Doctor at once, and they will be astonished at the speedy cures which he makes. Consult him and satisfy yourself. Forty years' successful practice.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other cause, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor in one week by Dr. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial. $5 a pint. No. 56 Bond-st., late No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYsician, No. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHAThām-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER County—MARGARET L. CONSTABLE, plaintiff, against JACOB S. MARING, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said County, and serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, in Morrisania, in said County, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand four hundred and seventy-two dollars, with interest from the 1st day of June, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 4, 1870.

CHAUNCEY SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The summons in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, on the 21st day of March, 1870.

CHAUNCEY SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

F. W. PACHTMANN & BROTHER have removed from No. 425 Canal-st. to the spacious store No. 363 Canal-st., near Wooster-st., where they offer to their numerous friends and the public, a very large assortment of gold and silver watches, fine gold and hair jewelry, solid silver and silver-plated ware, spectacles, eye-glasses, &c., &c., at prices to correspond with the present rate of gold. Established 1838. Every article warranted as represented.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, April 25, the business of the New-York Life Insurance Company, will be transacted at its office in its new building, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

WM. H. BEERS,
Vice-President and Actuary.

NOTICE.—JOHN WARREN & SON HAVE removed their office to No. 88 Wall-st.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP,

Including glass cases, tables, shelving, mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, desks, window-shades, &c. Apply at once.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1870.

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THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM. Leading characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Gilbert, Marlowe, and Miss Henriques and Miss Mestayer.

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Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A London dispatch says the Government has received authentic "warning" of the Fenian design to destroy the *Times* and *Pall Mall Gazette* offices....Another collision on an English railway occurred on Saturday on the Great Northern Road. The cars were badly smashed, and one man was killed....The Trustees of the Peabody Fund decline to purchase the Magdalen Hospital. ....The money market closed quiet last evening. ....Great demonstrations of rejoicing were made in Liverpool at the arrival at that city of the *City of Brussels* on Saturday evening....A telegram from Constantinople by way of London says the Turkish Minister at Athens has informed his Government that the captives in the hands of the Greek bandits have been put to death....The Imperial decree in reference to the election to be held in France on the 8th of May was published on Saturday in Paris. The decree gives the text of the Senatus Consultum, and, in addition, such directions as are necessary as to the way in which the election is to be carried on. The Legitimists have resolved to vote "No," while the labor societies of Paris have issued a manifesto to members to abstain from voting altogether. The organ of the Left Center advocates voting "Yes." ....On Friday a great meeting of workmen was held in Paris, and resolutions favoring a general strike adopted. One of the manifestoes of the labor societies advises working men not to vote on the *plebisticum*, and demands reforms in taxation, in the conscription, and the establishment of a republic....The Chancellor of the Legion of Honor is dead....One of the Spanish Ministers on Saturday, in answer to an inquiry, represented affairs in Cuba to be satisfactory, but in such vague language that a feeling of uneasiness was the result.... The third public meeting of the Ecumenical Council was to have been held yesterday. The Fathers were to vote orally on the early acts of the Council. Those acts will then be promulgated by the Pope. The note to the Pope, from Count DARU, while French Minister of Foreign Affairs, was presented by the French Ambassador at Rome, on Saturday. M. OLLIVIER will decline responsibility for the document. The Roman Police are reported as active in destroying the pamphlets against the infallibility dogma. The photographs of the authors have also been seized. In Constantinople, the Armenian manifesto, relative to the Ecumenical Council, which was posted on a church, was torn down, and the troops were called out to prevent a riot. In Tyrol, Austria, there is a strong movement for secession from the Church in case the dogma is accepted by the Council....The Chinese Embassy has left Berlin for Brussels. The question of boundary between China and Russia has been settled.

CONGRESS.

The Senate on Saturday was not in session. In the House, the Senate amendment to the Income-tax bill was reported back and debated at length. The House finally refused to concur, and also refused to ask for a Committee of Conference. The bill allowing the title to the Arkansas Hot Springs to be decided by the Court of Claims was, after some further discussion, passed by a vote of 96 to 54. A resolution was adopted that leave of absence heretofore granted to members for an indefinite period, should in no case extend beyond Monday, May 2, unless hereafter otherwise ordered. Mr. PECK, member elect from the Tenth Ohio District, in place of Mr. HOAG, deceased, was sworn in, and took his seat. The Tariff bill was not taken up. A Committee of Conference was appointed on the census, and at 4 P. M. the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, Saturday, during the morning session, a bill was passed establishing a Police force in Richmond County. The bill to enlarge the Champlain Canal, after a long discussion, was rejected. At the afternoon session, the Central Railway Palace-car bill was passed to a third reading, as were a number of other bills. Among the bills finally passed were the following: Incorporating Long Island City; making it a misdemeanor to injure telegraph lines; and incorporating a number of institutions and associations in this City. The Senate then adjourned until to-day.

In the Assembly, the following bills, among others, were passed: Repealing the Registry law throughout the State, except in New-York; amending the Election law by giving colored people the same rights as white voters; the annual State Tax bill; incorporating the Brooklyn Underground Railway; granting lands under water to Yonkers; amending the act securing a just division of assets of debtors to their creditors; authorizing a double track on the Newtown and Brooklyn Railroad; prescribing the manner of electing jurors in this City; opening West-avenue in Long Island City; grading and paving Dock-street, Brooklyn; legislating out of office certain members of the Brooklyn Water and Sewer Commissions; and the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street Railway bill with the Senate amendments authorizing the Commissioners of Public Works instead of the Sheriff to sell the franchise. At the afternoon session a long debate occurred in reference to an attack made on the Clerk of the House by the correspondent of a New-York paper, a resolution of investigation was adopted, but the Committee appointed thereby was finally discharged. A resolution was adopted calling for a return from the Governor of the Funding bill to allow an amendment that it be submitted to the people in November instead of May. Bills were passed Incorporating the Bar Association of the City; Improving Prospect Park, Brooklyn; Incorporating the House of Evangelists of New-York, and Regulating the Employment of Car Conductors and Drivers in Brooklyn. The Charity bill was made the special order for to-morrow. At the evening session more bills were passed, including one limiting the expenditures for the improvement of Central Park avenue, Westchester County, to $15,000 per mile, and $6,000 for a bridge.

GENERAL.

Additional details of the effects of the flood in this State are given by our Poughkeepsie correspondent. The loss in Greene County is great. In one instance a house was carried away, and a young girl who could not escape was drowned.

A bold attempt was made on Saturday night to rob the Southwark Bank, Philadelphia, by burglars who entered by the roof. They secured the doors with screws, and had demolished the outer vault door when they were heard by the watchman. They escaped, but left all their implements in the bank.

The remains of the late Minister BURLINGAME were interred with appropriate honors at Mount Auburn Cemetery, near Boston, on Saturday. They were moved from Faneuil Hall to Arlington-street Church at an early hour, where the funeral ceremonies took place. An address was delivered by Rev. GEORGE W. BRIGGS, of Cambridge, and an original hymn, by WHITTIER, was sung. The City Governments of Boston, Cambridge, Charlestown and Chelsea were present, together with various Masonic bodies and other civic and military organizations. The procession was a large and imposing one.

The steamer *General Lytle* on her recent trip from Louisville to Cincinnati, took fire, but a landing was effected, and the flames were extinguished. No one was injured during the excitement caused.

The Fenian scare still continues in Canada. The gun-boat *Rescue* left Kingston for Prescott on Friday night, to patrol the St. Lawrence, and the *Prince Alfred* arrived at Sarina on Friday afternoon. The four men arrested on the cars have been discharged. A Hemmingford telegram states that three men from this side attempted to run the guard near that place on Friday night; two of them were arrested after one of their horses had been bayoneted and their wagon overturned. The volunteer force is to be disbanded, except on the frontier.

The affairs of Col. FORBES, Pension Agent of Philadelphia, against whom charges were pending, have been investigated by a Government agent and the charges found to be without foundation.

The shareholders of the Great Western Railway have consented to the construction of a Southern road in Canada, from Glencoe east. A double track is to be laid on the Western road, between Glencoe and Windsor, and the work will be begun this season.

The Tariff in Congress.

It seems now quite certain that the Tariff bill is, if not dead, moribund. The success of the assaults made on it by the moderate tariff men, and particularly that of Mr. BUTLER on the pig-iron duty, is said to have completely disgusted the Pennsylvanians with the whole concern, and they will have none of it; and without zeal on their part its passage is, of course, impossible. Since the gunny-bagging debate, the Southerners have lost all interest in it; and indeed, the day after, some of them were so exasperated by the want of consideration for cotton shown in the duty imposed on bagging and its materials that they swore undying hostility to iron. There has, moreover, been a fierce outbreak between iron and paper, which showed itself in the set-to on Tuesday evening between Messrs. STRONG and KELLEY. These serious divisions in the high-tariff ranks, though they do little at present for reform, render change for the worse at least impossible, and this, in the present state of affairs, is of course so much gained for the country. The probable termination of all this labor and sorrow will be the hurried passage toward the close of the session of a small bill, fixing the duties on a few articles of most importance, and putting others—salt and coal, for instance—on the free list.

When one considers, however, that the tariff, or in other words the price of the leading commodities used by the community, has now been under debate for four months, and that during the whole of that period the business world has been kept in a state of the greatest uncertainty and anxiety as regards all their future operations, this summary way of dropping the whole thing will strike most of those who look on Congressional legislation as intended, not so much for the protection of interests or the good of the community at large, as indicating anything but a proper sense of its responsibility on the part of the House. Whatever difference of opinion there may be about protection or free trade, there will be very little about this mode of playing fast and loose with the enormous industrial interests of the country. No man enjoys, or can bear being kept in suspense as to the value of his property for six whole months, even if at the end of that time it is determined not to meddle with it at all. There is, members of Congress must remember, positive and often great loss to a business man, in not being able to calculate for the future, and nobody can calculate for the future when the Committee of Ways and Means is sitting on the tariff.

We cannot help thinking, too, that the results of the session's work must lead the high-tariff men to reflect seriously on the soundness of their policy. It must be quite clear to them that, whatever the value of their theory may be, the country has grown impatient under its application; that without any specific change of opinion on the general question of free trade or protection, there is a general and growing determination not to submit any longer to the high duties of the last few years, and this determination is of course stimulated and encouraged by the spectacle now offered of the divisions in the monopolists' ranks. Moreover, there is no question whatever that the tariff reformers are going to have the aid of the South, which is now once more beginning to make its strength felt in the financial debates. It may be that, as the *Tribune* seeks to persuade itself, under the operation of the high tariff, manufactures will eventually spring up in great force at the South, but in the meantime the first and dearest love of the South is cotton. It has an enormous advantage—an advantage of which no freedom of trade can rob it—over the rest of the world, and it is an advantage which just now makes the smallest farm as good as, and, indeed, far better than a gold mine. To cotton it will, therefore, for the present largely devote itself. Nearly all the capital and all the labor which is flowing into the South, goes into cotton culture. There is nothing in which, with so little labor and so little capital, so much money may be made; nothing, too, to which individuals or families can devote themselves with so much comfort and so little derangement of the family life. We may, therefore, expect to see the cotton interest grow at the South for some years to come, as nothing else will grow; and to find a larger and larger proportion of the Southern people become exceedingly sensitive to all burdens upon it, or discriminations against it in our revenue system.

This fact seems to have been lost sight of in the recent debates on bagging, and the attempt to protect the West at the expense of the cotton planters roused even in the breasts of the new members—few of whom are native or ardent Southern men—a spark of hostility to Northern tariff legislation, which nothing except great care will prevent from kindling into a flame. Should the South throw its weight in with the growing anti-tariff sentiment both at the East and West, it would be difficult to see what there would be to save the whole tariff system from being swept away, and the country treated to what would perhaps be as great a misfortune as the worst of tariffs, and that is a sudden resort to free trade. Anything of the kind would produce a tremendous crash in the whole industrial and commercial field, and, therefore, everything likely to lead to it ought to be carefully avoided.

One of the not least significant of recent incidents is the course taken by Gen. BUTLER on the pig-iron duty. Whatever the General's defects may be, his virtues as a look-out nobody can deny. He is apt to be able to tell which way the wind is blowing, let the breeze be ever so faint; and anybody in the high-tariff camp who sees him packing up his traps, and making ready for a move, would do well either to follow his example or prepare for very hard times.

Napoleon's Appeal to the People.

We have now before us the text of the proposition on which the French nation will shortly be called upon to vote. It amounts simply to this—the people approve of the reforms which have been effected since 1860 by the Emperor, and ratify the new reforms embraced in the Senatus Consultum.

There is not much here, but it is sufficient for the Emperor's purpose. If a majority of the people vote "yes," the Imperial policy will be amply vindicated, and the Opposition will have to recognize the fact that, notwithstanding all their efforts, they have made scarcely any progress. The vote is to be a popular one in the fullest sense. The Prefects are "recommended" to leave to the electors "the broadest latitude for the discussion and propagation of political opinions." Public assemblies are authorized, at which the voters are invited to discuss the new Constitution without fear or restrictions. A special proclamation from the Emperor will further assist in making his views familiar to the people, and in defeating the attempts of his enemies to misrepresent the issues at stake. To suppose that no influence will be brought to bear upon the electors in the special interests of the Government, would be to misunderstand the whole state of society in France, and especially in the rural districts. The Prefects of Departments will undoubtedly do their utmost to convince the voters that the Emperor is their best friend. But on this occasion unusual pains appear to have been taken to insure an honest expression of public opinion—and perhaps for the reason, among others, that the Emperor is not afraid of the test. He thoroughly intends to make a higher bid for popular support than the Opposition. When M. OLLIVIER formed his Ministry, he said, in a speech to the Senate, that "the way to disarm and appease hostile parties, is not by resistance, which, in the long run, is sure to be overcome, but by audacious concessions, which will certainly triumph." These words foreshadowed the Emperor's course. He has resolved upon making "audacious concessions." The conservative classes are timid, and declare that he is inviting dangerous political license. The Opposition, on the other hand, see that the Emperor once more is able to play all the best cards.

It is quite evident that the "extreme Left" have failed to take any hold upon the public sympathies. Even the labor societies of Paris refuse to coalesce with them. These societies, we are informed, content themselves with advising members to abstain from voting altogether. There is, in fact, no united opposition to the Imperial policy or even to the dynasty. Round whom are the people to rally if anything happened to the Emperor? The Orleanists still dream that their day will come again, but their chances are, in reality, worse than they have ever been before. Again, Republics in France are not remarkable for prosperity. They are generally succeeded by an interval of anarchy, and then an iron despotism. What the Emperor offers is undoubtedly good so far as it goes. In that speech of M. OLLIVIER's to which we have already referred, there is this remarkable passage: "NAPOLEON the First said at Fontainebleau, in the hour of his misfortune, 'I am not conquered by coalesced armies, but by liberal ideas.' I have been repeating this for more than ten years. I said long ago to the Emperor, 'If you would be great, give to this country the fullest and most loyal extension of political liberty.' The Emperor has now accepted the idea." The new Constitution goes far to justify this assurance. Depose the Emperor, and what would a Revolutionary Committee do for France? There would be another mushroom Republic, and then some man bolder than his colleagues would stretch out his hand and grasp the supreme power. The French people may reasonably prefer to wait a little while and see how much the Emperor proposes to do for them. From a man in his critical position there is generally more to be exacted than from the rivals who are struggling to supersede him.

Political Corruption.

So venal has the administration of political affairs become within the last few years that it is a matter of common remark when we hear of a desirable piece of legislation to be performed: "How much will it cost?" Of course the same remark is made in regard to a great many schemes of very questionable character, in favor of which votes are never expected without a consideration; but it is a lamentable fact that "substantial reasons" are very often necessary to be given in favor of bills which ought to commend themselves to all. The explanation is to be found in the fact that legislators being corruptly elected are corruptly influenced, and that they expect—the majority of them—to make merchandise of their positions.

Under such circumstances, political bribery and corruption must be the rule rather than the exception, and the remedy for the evil must be sought from a higher source. When we encounter a muddy stream, we go toward the fountain for clear water; and so in politics, we must inquire for the impulses of political action in order to ascertain how to change it. It was WALPOLE who declared that in politics, "every man has his price." The remark was intended as a sarcasm upon politicians, but without intending it, the sarcasm was infinitely greater upon the people who make the politicians and keep them in power. The infamous crime of bribery would never be practiced if the people themselves were incorruptible; and when we hear of a legislator who has accepted a price for his vote, we are apt to forget that a dozen or more of apparently immaculate citizens must have tempted him and paid him.

Hence, when we speak of political bribery, we have reference to an evil which emanates from the people, and can only be cured by the people. Those cynical observers who are continually looking upon the dark side of things, and who persist in prophesying evil, forget that, in a republic, the evil and the remedy come from the same source. It is nonsense to assert that representative men shall be purer or better than the people they represent. The stream cannot rise higher than its source; and political corruption can never be greater than is permitted by the standard of public morals. Until we have an Utopia we shall always have something lower; and if the people are willing to be bribed, they surely will be through their representatives. Sir THOMAS MORE imagined a people in a political situation which enabled them to enforce a perfect government, but all his beatitudes necessarily came from the people.

There was no bribery possible in MORE's Utopia, and the reason was that the people were so virtuous politically that they would not offer bribes; and the representatives were also so exemplary that they were above the reach of all such considerations. Under such circumstances there would be no difficulty in solving any of the political problems of our time, and the most eminent man might be content to have his epitaph written immediately after his death, instead of asking, as BACON did, that it should be written "by foreign nations, and, after some time should be over, by my own countrymen." There was a deal of philosophy in the remark of the officer who wrote from Kentucky to President LINCOLN during the war: "Recall me from this command, for I have been offered $20,000 to betray my trust, and I am afraid that the next offer may be irresistible." It affords a forcible illustration of our assertion that all bribery must come from the people, and is addressed to weak human nature.

We claim that the people, being the source of all power, are also the embodiment of all political virtue. We go a step further, and insist that, if they will but assert their power, it will be always exercised upon the side of integrity and good action. The difficulty which stands in the way of such a consummation is that the "good and true" element of the people will not participate in general political action. They ignore their duty at all ordinary times, and only act in crises when the evils which they themselves have created have become unbearable. Between times they content themselves with complaining of political bribery and corruption, forgetting the while that they are primarily responsible for the very condition of things they deprecate. The application of what we have said is to be found in the action to which our citizens are soon to be invited under the new charter. They are asked to elect a Board of Aldermen, and it rests entirely upon them whether that Board shall be composed of men who shall be above bribery and corruption, or not. In other words, the new Aldermen will be a representation of the men who vote for and elect them, and it is safe to assume that they will truly represent their constituencies.

Freedmen in the Indian Territory.

Of all the negroes to whom the war brought freedom, none, perhaps, were more miserable or oppressed than those of the Indian Territory. When emancipation came, it brought to them no change for the better. The Indians were, of course, compelled to release them from bondage, and nominally did so. But the reality of bondage remained. Their former masters became their enemies. There was no longer the motive to tend them as useful animals. Equality created hatred, born of jealousy, before impossible; and, while the nation gave to the negro a new social status, the Indian Territorial authority removed from him no legal or political disability whatever. Especially was this the case with those slaves which were owned by the *quasi* united tribes of Choctaws and Chickasaws. Manifestly this condition of affairs could not be allowed to continue.

An attempt was made in 1865, by a treaty, to secure some equality of local rights to these negroes. The two nations ceded "the leased district" to the United States, in consideration of which $300,000 was invested by the latter for the nations at five per cent. The principal was to be paid to them when they had given the negroes equal rights with themselves, and those who were residents forty acres each of the ceded land on the same terms as the Indians. If, however, any of the negroes desired to move out of the Territory, $100 was to be paid to each from the $300,000. If, further, the nations failed to fulfill these conditions within two years, the entire sum was to revert to the benefit of such negroes as wished to remove, those remaining having no interest therein. There were other provisions by which the ex-slaves were protected in respect to their labor and civil rights generally. With the execution of the treaty the matter ended. No subsequent action was taken by the two nations.

The negroes naturally complain of this, and demand some arrangement for their safety and welfare. They consider themselves full citizens of the nations with whom their lives have been passed, and, regarding the Territory as their proper home, prefer to remain in it. Conventions to urge these claims were, however, prevented by the Indians, who tore down the printed notices, and threatened the lives of any who should venture to attend; and they actually did arrest one colored man. Meetings were held in other localities in spite of these intimidations, and three delegates appointed to lay the case before Congress. But the delegates were too poor to go to Washington, and when Senator CARSON, of Arkansas, was able to leave his State for the purpose of representing them, Congress had adjourned.

The circumstances certainly entitle these poor freedmen to consideration by the Government. Their wrongs are felt all the more bitterly that many of them fought for the Union, and moreover that those who did were excluded from the treaty of 1865 by their absence on military duty, which enabled the Indians to call them non-residents. Whether what the negroes now seek can be wisely granted is another matter. Continued residence among the Choctaws and Chickasaws would subject them to worse cruelties after their forty-acre allotments were secured than before. The general opinion of those who appear to understand the subject best, is that a country should be set apart for them in the leased district, where they could be all together, or in some other locality. At all events the question remains, whether these Indians are to oppress a loyal class of people, or whether the Government shall interfere and force a settlement which will insure peace, and protect the negroes in their homes and industries. There should be but one reply, and that is that justice must be done without further delay.

There can be little doubt that Gov. HOFFMAN will feel it to be his duty to veto the Arcade Railroad bill—in common with a good many other schemes which are intended to fill private pockets at the expense of the public interests. It is quite certain that shareholders in such a project would never get their money back, for until the upper part of the island is much more densely occupied than at present the traffic would not be sufficient to compensate for the first outlay. The Governor may congratulate himself on having an opportunity before him of doing a service to the community by frustrating several schemes which would have resulted in little less than public disaster.

We understand it is conceded among the Democratic leaders that Hon. SANFORD E. CHURCH will be tendered the nomination of that party for the Chief-Justiceship of the Court of Appeals at the Convention to be held at Rochester on Wednesday. Mr. CHURCH is not only a sound lawyer, but he possesses a fine judicial mind, which is a rare qualification. He would make an excellent Chief-Justice. We trust that the Republicans will put up an equally good candidate, and that he will be elected, but it is a consolation to feel that even if he should not be, his opponent is entirely worthy of the position. In this connection we learn that Judge THOMAS A. JOHNSON, of Steuben County, has been brought forward as a Republican candidate for Associate Justice by the southern counties. He is an able jurist, and has had long experience on the Bench.

Now is as good a time as any for steam-boat companies and proprietors to overhaul the boilers and machinery of their vessels. We do not want to record any more accidents like that which happened to the *St. John*. The public like to feel, when they go for a trip on the Hudson River or the Sound, that they will live to see their homes and friends again. It is an awkward thing to go off for an hour's journey and come back minus an arm or a leg—and still more awkward not to come back at all. The pleasure of a Summer's trip is materially diminished by such a risk. Our steam-boats are the most commodious in the world, but sometimes where they ought to be very strong they are very weak. What is the use of having a fine gilded floating saloon if everybody sitting in it is liable to be blown in the air just as they are beginning to feel happy? A little more attention to the iron below, and a little less to the gold and tinsel above, would be found to pay in the long run.

Mormonism presents a phase of civilization which is not only embarrassing, but which is also illustrative of the polyglot nature of our ideas and civilization. It seems as if America was destined to be the crucible in which the Great Alchemist is to make the final social analysis. We have settled the *jure divino*, the *vox populi*, the doctrine of elective allegiance, the right of representation as a justification of taxation, and, finally, have cast off and denounced slavery. Now we are called upon to decide upon a social evil older than all—that of polygamy. Of course, there is but one method to be pursued, consistent with our civilization, and that is to force Mormondom to conform to our ideas. The question arises how it shall be done—whether abruptly and by sudden force or gradually. The result is inevitable, but the process is within our choice. The interests involved are very important. A quarter of a million people are interested, and the generations to come after them. How shall we get rid of the evil?

The Legislature will adjourn to-morrow or on Wednesday, and then probably we shall see some signs of life in Congress. Legislators at Washington may have felt that they were being swamped by the recent proceedings at Albany and that it was useless to try to get up a counter-attraction. Now, however, they may safely dismiss their modest fears. The people will be prepared to concentrate their attention on the debates in Congress. After all this talk, they will begin to expect a little action. The discussion on the income tax on Saturday, was almost the first sign we have lately seen of a disposition on the part of Representatives to approach financial subjects in a practical spirit. Mr. SCHENCK's remarks were worthy of a business man addressing himself to a business subject. Discussions of that kind become Congress far better than evening sessions, which are only held to enable members to "lark" at each other's expense, and to give a little active occupation to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Gov. HOFFMAN must find himself in a somewhat embarrassed situation with regard to the Railroad Aid bills now in his hands for signature. Upon principle, he will find it exceedingly difficult to justify an approval of them, to say nothing of the glaring inconsistency which would be involved. We believe there are several vetoes by Gov. HOFFMAN now on file involving precisely the same points. In the present instance, however, the interests involved are far more formidable than any he has hitherto encountered. We learn that a very strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the Governor by the friends of each of the four roads to induce him to sign the bills, and it remains to be seen if he will be able to resist it, and adhere to principle at the risk of losing a great deal of popularity. There was a time when we should have had no doubt as to the result; but ambition and partisan obligation and policy sometimes silence conviction and overcome the sense of official duty.

Mr. VAN STEENBURGH, the member from Greene, in the present Legislature, has done very well this session, and if he tries again he is likely to become a prominent member of the House. Some time ago he introduced a series of resolutions which were so involved that nobody could understand them, and so ill-spelt that they looked like an exercise for correction in orthography. The latter peculiarity Mr. VAN STEENBURGH shares in common with many eminent statesmen of all ages and countries, and therefore it need not vex his soul very greatly. On Saturday he made a speech which was better than his resolutions. He summed up the old States Rights question in a short form: "Give us the right to regulate our own affairs, or give us a fight." His brother members unanimously cried out, "That's the talk—go in." This, then, must be regarded as a very successful first appearance. Mr. VAN STEENBURGH may easily eclipse the fame of such an orator as DANIEL WEBSTER, if he will only "go in" hard enough.

English society, certainly, has this advantage over our own, and that is, that its best thinkers are continually indulging in authorship. In this way they advance the standard of scholarship, besides asserting the power and superiority of cultivation over natural gifts of intellect. We Americans are very prone to ululate "self-made men," and to place an undue estimate upon natural talent. Our cousins have the same phenomena, and invariably appreciate them; but they also have a class of men who are trained to thought and action outside the restraints of "bread-and-butter" necessities. Hence, while they have all the phenomenal men that we have, they are continually producing scholastic prodigies like MACAULAY, DERBY, DISRAELI, BULWER, and others, who are the offspring of their universities. The result is that politics and letters are blended, and the fruit is a national benefit.

Readers of newspapers must have observed the large increase lately of sudden deaths. There must be a reason for this, and it should be investigated. JAMES GREENWOOD, the London *Amateur Casual*, gives a frightful picture of the adulterations of food and liquors of all sorts, and adds that the health of the population is very seriously injured by them. Now, how many of the occurrences we allude to are to be attributed to this cause here? Many of the substances used to adulterate liquors are rank poison, and powerfully affect the nerves, circulation and delicate brain tissues. Tea and coffee—well a great deal of these sold are *not* tea and coffee, as many housekeepers know to their disgust. Milk is too often "swill." Bread is frequently made of spoiled floor, and that is mixed with some whitening compound. Vinegar is a chemical preparation—and so on with many articles of consumption. The laws of some countries are very severe upon these practices—here and in England it is just the reverse, and people accordingly are killed by scores.

Rev. Dr. Tyng's Ministry—Interesting Reminiscences.

Rev. Dr. TYNG preached an interesting sermon, yesterday morning, on the duties, responsibilities and privileges of the Christian minister. In concluding his sermon he thought it would not be out of place for him to mention his own efforts and their success. He had reached the allotted age of man, threescore years and ten, and twenty-five of those years had been spent with his present congregation. He considered the seventy years past as the greatest septennial decade in the history of man. It was a great thing to have lived in such an age, and it imposed great responsibilities. After alluding to some of the great inventions and marks of progress during that time, he spoke of Christianity. With the exception of three organizations, every Bible and Mission Society had come into existence during the present century. Dr. TYNG then spoke of the privileges which he himself had enjoyed. During the twenty-five years of his ministry he had only been detained from his work for two Sundays, through illness. There had been 1,074 confirmations, and 900 had renewed their baptismal pledge. He had solemnized 647 marriages, and attended officially 350 funerals. He had made over 25,000 pastoral visits, and preached to more than 500,000 people. Over $700,000 had passed through his hands in the shape of contributions, an average of $8,000 per annum for the first ten years of his ministry, and of $48,000 per annum for the last fifteen years—"a sum not paralleled in the history of churches." In conclusion, he feelingly alluded to the natural infirmities of age, and hoped to be able to pass his old age with the flock he loved so well.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

LAST NIGHT'S CONCERT.

The concert given at Steinway Hall last night was completely successful in point of attendance, though less interesting in programme than it might have been. HANDEL'S "Alexander's Feast" was sung, and though it was rendered with precision enough by the chorus of the Liederkranz Society, and with correctness and industry by the soloists, Mr. IRITSCH and Mme. ROTTER, it proved as unprofitable an affair for artists and public as we opined it did when interpreted in presence of a less numerous and better disposed, because more critical, audience, at the Liederkrans Hall, some weeks since. German singers are not fitted by culture for the performance of English oratorio music, and it may even be doubted, in this case, if the efforts of the best English singers would make acceptable at the present day the series of thankless recitatives allotted, without even the relief of a single air for the tenor, to the artists alluded to above. The miscellaneous portion of the entertainment included the execution of LISZT'S "Polonaise" by Miss MEHLIG; that of "La Campanella," by LISZT, by the same artist; the singing of the aria from "Semiramide," by Miss CLARA PERL, and the presentation of a chorus, "Der Gang um Mitternacht," *toujours* by LISZT, and of MOHR'S "Hoffnung." LISZT'S piano-works, as interpreted by Miss MEHLIG, are noticeable for sound, if not always for sense, but his contribution to the chorus-repertory last night was thoroughly disappointing.

Miscellaneous.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE DAY.

Mr. FECHTER will not act at the French Theater this evening. Mr. HENRI WERTHEIMBER yesterday received a telegram reading thus: "Mr. FECHTER's sudden and violent nervous attack renders impossible his traveling today. Neither will he be able to leave to-morrow. He will, without doubt, be able to appear on Wednesday after forty-eight hours' rest." So the first representation of the "Lady of Lyons" will probably occur on the evening of the day mentioned....At Wallack's, this evening, Mr. J. W. WALLACK will make his *rentrée* for a series of performances. He will appear in the "Belle's Stratagem," and, of course, in presence of a large and brilliant assemblage....A supplementary representation of "Die Zauberfloete," with Miss CARLOTTA PATTI, can be attended at the Academy of Music this night....At Steinway Hall the oratorio of "Elijah" is to be interpreted by the New-York Harmonic Society....At the Bowery Theater a wonderful aerial performance by M. SIEGRIST is to thrill such frequenters of that house as may witness without shuddering the drama of "The Forest of Bondy," which is the salient feature of a liberal entertainment.

THE FRESHET.

Further Details of Disasters in this State—Houses Swept Away in Greene County—A Young Girl Drowned.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, April 23, 1870.

Reports of disaster by the flood just begin to come in from Greene County. In the town of Durham much damage was caused. The saw-mill, dam and bridge, near E. JOHNSON's, were swept away. South of Durham a bridge is impassable, and the road leading to it is nearly all washed away. A portion of Mr. O. PORTER's farm lies in Catskill Creek. BROWN & BALDWIN's race is completely ruined, and the mill and shop very much injured. GEORGE TURNER's house, near Oak Hill, was swept away, and his daughter, fourteen years old, drowned. Her body was found the next day two miles below. A grist-mill, saw-mill and bridge, near Hurd's Hotel were swept away. Two barns, belonging to the hotels in Cooksburg, and three bridges are gone. The creek near Manor-Kill left its channel, and the M. E. Church at that place was in imminent danger of being swept away, but escaped—not, however, without serious damage. Tidings come from all parts of the country, and the half is not probably yet told. A correspondent of the Catskill *Examiner* writes to that paper as follows:

"The Rensselaerville Woolen Company's great reservoir has gone, taking the factory with it, and nearly every building near the stream for five or six miles. The loss at the village of Rensselaerville is very heavy. The reservoir stood nearly one mile from the place, and all the farm-houses and barns along the line of the stream were swept away, taking horses and cows with them. The number of horses lost, as far as heard from, is fifteen, and cattle twenty-eight head. The loss at Medusa is also very heavy. Dexter's Head Mills are all gone. All the bridges on the Rensselaerville stream, and the Waterbury Factory, are gone. One man was drowned at Rensellaerville."

TEMPERANCE AND POLITICS.

Address by Gerritt Smith—A Lively Discussion—"Cross Questions and Crooked Answers."

A large audience assembled at the Cooper Institute last evening. After some preliminary exercises, Hon. GERRITT SMITH was introduced to the audience by S. W. MERRITT, Jr. After stating that there were a million of drunkards in the land, rendering half the people miserable, Mr. SMITH said that there were two remedies—moral influence and legal and political power. Example was the means for carrying out the first remedy. In the class of "temperate drinkers" were the real enemies of the temperance cause, comprising, as it did, the first stages of drunkenness. Wars would never occur if rulers drank water instead of wine. GRANT and COLFAX were wise men, but our reliance on them to conduct the affairs of this nation should be on their teetotalism rather than on their wisdom. As to the second remedy, the friends of temperance were greatly divided. Absolute prohibition and anti-dram-shops were two different sections of a common cause. He was present to advocate the claims of the anti-dram-shop party. They did not propose to bring sumptuary laws into familes. After sweeping away the dram-shops, the rest of the work would be easy enough. It was the province of Government to protect persons and property. The dram-shop summed up all the dangers to persons and property, and they called on Government to enact laws against the dram-shops. We needed such a regeneration of public sentiment in regard to the dram-shops as England had in regard to the African slave trade. The speaker then gave reasons why the colored voters should go with a temperance party, and continued by saying that he wanted his hearers to talk, pray, preach, and, above all, to vote for a temperance party. The talking, &c., for a party, and then voting against it, was nonsensical. He feared the coming cloud of sectarian divisions; it would sweep the land like a tempest. Mr. SMITH then advocated woman suffrage, and said, "God bless woman and give her the ballot." He believed in the Millenium, and thought that when it came, four hours a day would be sufficient for a man to work. With regard to the school question, Mr. SMITH thought that the dram-shops educated men for hell faster than the schools could educate them for Heaven. The Republican and Democratic Parties were in a process of disintegration. Other parties were springing up in their stead, and all these incipient parties should join the anti-dram-shop party. You must first get the country sober before you could tell what parties it needed.

After some singing, questioning the speaker was in order. Among other answers to questions Mr. SMITH said that the name anti-dram-shop party was chosen to drive their opponents into the dram-shop party; manufacturing or selling liquor in large quantities was not dram-selling. The question was asked, why was it not equally proper to invade the sacredness of home to prevent the imbibing of wine poison as it was to invade the sacredness of home to prevent the taking of prussic acid and arsenic? Mr. SMITH was not aware that the taking of prussic acid or arsenic was a prevalent habit in society. The Boston process of shutting up dram-shops was denounced as frivolous and contemptible. In response to a question from Mr. PILLSBURY, Mr. SMITH stated that he would deny to the grocer, saloon-keeper and hotel-keeper the right to sell intoxicating liquors; that was all. No absolute prohibition party could succeed. After several other questions and answers, Mr. P. T. BARNUM opposed Mr. SMITH's plan of a third party as merely tending to weaken the Republican Party, which now contained all the real temperance element, and to do no good. Mr. SMITH thought it idle to hope that any existing party would ever give up the dram-shop. Mr. BARNUM, in answering, denied that the Anti-Slavery Party abolished slavery, which led to a discussion on that point. An indignant Democrat spoke for temperance and Democracy, and Mr. PILLSBURY spoke in defense of Mr. SMITH, and the meeting became more like a political pow-wow than a Sunday evening temperance meeting, before it adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

The Tariff—Growing Opposition to the Ways and Means Bill—The Steamer Lloyd Aspinwall—Taxation of Incomes—The Census Bill—Taxation of Railroad Bonds and Dividends—The Accounts of Gen. Pleasonton.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The tariff discussion during the past week has been wholly confined to three paragraphs in the iron list, viz.: pig-iron, scrap-iron, and iron in blooms, slabs and loops. On all of these items the Committee of Ways and Means has been beaten, and it seems almost certain to-night that the fate of the bill will be developed within the next forty-eight hours. The prevailing impression is that it cannot possibly succeed, and Gen. SCHENCK finds his most untiring efforts to press the bill negatived by the spirit of the House, which carries the desire for discussion to an extreme. Shoud the bill be summarily disposed of, a substitute will be introduced covering a few leading articles and the free list. These articles are likely to be tea, sugar, coffee, iron, lumber, salt, coal, hides, wool, &c., on which material reductions will be proposed, with pig-iron fixed at $6 per ton. Such a bill would probably pass by twenty majority. The present week will unquestionably see some disposition of the tariff in the House.

THE STEAMER LLOYD ASPINWALL.

Telegraphic orders were yesterday sent from Madrid to Capt.-Gen. DE RODAS at Havana, for the immediate and unconditional release of the American steamer *Lloyd Aspinwall*, now in duress for ninety days, under pretense of having landed arms on the coast of Cuba. Not the slightest proof of such action has ever been adduced, and this release is in accordance with the settlement of the case alluded to in Minister SICKLES' dispatch of the 10th inst. That settlement is understood to cover indemnity for the detention, and the case will not be considered settled by this Government until the indemnity is paid.

THE INCOME TAX.

The discussion in the House yesterday on the Senate amendments to the Income tax resolution developed the fact that a bill to extend the tax and increase the exemption to $2,000 or $3,000 will undoubtedly pass the House, if reported in season; but the opposition in the Senate is so strong that there is not much probability that any such bill will be passed this session, and if not at this session then not at all.

FRANKING.

The bill abolishing the franking privilege is the special order in the Senate to-morrow. Mr. RAMSEY endeavored to call it up on Friday, but it was determined to go on with the calendar. There is not much probability that the clean bill of the House will be passed. Mr. SHERMAN has offered some amendments looking to the protection of country newspapers in the matter of exchanges and so forth, and it is very probable that some amendment of that character will be adopted. The members of the House are particularly incensed against the newspapers, and many of them acknowledge that in voting for the bill, they were not influenced by their honest convictions on the subject, but allowed themselves to be driven into that course.

ABSENTEES.

Nearly forty members of Congress are now absent on leave. Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY and Mr. JOHN FOX have not been seen here in a long time. Gen. BUTLER is paired with Mr. POTTER, of New-York, on political matters, and Mr. POTTER is paired with Mr. DICKEY, of Pennsylvania, on the tariff.

APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS.

The Apportionment bill, which passed the House last week, is now in the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. It has received some slight consideration there, but final action on it is delayed until the return of a prominent member of the Committee now absent. There is not much chance that the Committee will make a favorable report on it, as a majority of the members are known to be opposed to its passage.

THE CENSUS BILL.

The Speaker announced in the House, on Saturday, the Conference Committee on the part of that body on the Census bill, but no action has yet been taken on it in the Senate. The announcement of the House Committee will be made in the Senate to-morrow, but nothing will be done with it there until the return of Mr. CONKLING, who had charge of the bill. The House Committee are Gen. GARFIELD, Mr. ALLISON, and Mr. COX, of New-York.

RAILROAD TAXATION.

Mr. JOHN W. GARRETT, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, made a proposition to Commissioner DELANO some time ago to arrange the amount due by the Company to the Government for taxes, &c. The proposition was rejected. Several days ago another offer of compromise was made by the Company, which was to pay $110,000 to the Government as the five per cent. tax on the surplus earnings of the Company, which they expended in adding to their stock, depots, &c., and which had been changed to construction account. This proposition has been accepted by the Commissioner. The money will be paid next week, and they will be credited with a settlement up to June 1, 1870. The Government has another difficulty with this road relative to $5,000,000 of bonds issued and held by them as trustee, and indorsed by the City of Baltimore. The Internal Revenue Department has ordered a suit to be brought against the Company for the recovery of the tax on these bonds for the years from 1864 to 1869. The corporation of Baltimore has enjoined the railroad company from paying this tax, and the case will have to be decided by Judge GILES, of the United States Circuit Court in that city. The case of the New-York Central Railroad has not yet been decided by the Commissioner. The Company, it will be remembered, declared a dividend some time ago of eighty per cent. on their capital stock, and this scrip they gave their stockholders. The Department insists that the tax shall be paid on this dividend as the earnings of the Company. Since the passage of the Internal Revenue laws several compromises have been offered, and it is probable that the matter will be settled next week.

DIVISION OF A REWARD.

BROOKS, the Revenue detective who was shot some time since in Philadelphia, is here. The $5,000 reward offered for the detection and conviction of his would-be assassins is being divided up by Commissioner DELANO among the officers who made the arrests, &c. Besides this, $1,500 has already been paid out as expense money.

GEN. PLEASONTON'S REVENUE DISTRICT.

The accounts of Gen. PLEASONTON, as Collector of the Thirty-second District of New-York, have been audited and found correct by the Internal Revenue Department. The assessments, which amounted to nearly $2,000,000 for the past year, have been collected, with the exception of about $50,000.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Monthly Report No. 7 of the Bureau of Statistics, now in press, shows that for the first seven months of the current fiscal year the value of our imports exceeded that of our exports (gold value) by only $3,693,572. This presents a favorable contrast with a corresponding period of the last fiscal year, when the excess was $33,852,178. The great disparity between the excess for the first seven months of the present fiscal year and that for the calendar year, as shown in Monthly Report No. 6, is accounted for by the fact that during the first months of the calendar year the imports largely preponderated, while the exports rapidly rallied during the first seven months of the fiscal year, and thus reduced the disproportion. The returns of our foreign trade for the month of January, 1870, alone exhibit an excess of exports over imports of $3,605,334.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

There is no indication whatever of a reopening of the *Alabama* claims question. The subject has not been officially mentioned for several months. It appears that one Government is waiting for the other to advance in the resumption of negotiations, which were suspended by the Senate's rejection of the convention. Neither the United States nor Great Britain, intimates a disposition to yield any of the ground heretofore respectively occupied, both parties closely adhering to their former expressed positions. There is nothing to exclude the belief that Great Britain is desirous of an early settlement of the points at issue, in order to avoid difficulties which might possibly arise from them in the future, and to draw the two nations into closer friendship. It is known she heretofore proposed that the only practicable way of adjustment was by means of a joint commission, with the intermediate aid of an umpire, as in a previous arrangement for the settlement of claims. The subject, however, is scarcely ever mentioned by persons in authority, but when it is, the hope is expressed, that some means may be devised to settle the entire subject of claims to the honor of both nations. No one, however, has yet suggested how this may be accomplished.

THE PARAGUAY INVESTIGATION.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will this week make their report on the Paraguay question, which involves the conduct of our naval officers at the time of the Washburn difficulties with LOPEZ. The testimony, which is very voluminous, will be submitted with the report. It gives a complete history of events in that country since LOPEZ succeeded to the dictatorship, and especially of those in connection with the late war between Paraguay and the Allies.

THE HOWARD INVESTIGATION.

Dr. BOYNTON, the first President of the Howard University, was examined yesterday by the Committee on Education and Labor. Upon cross-examination he testified that he had nothing whatever to do, either directly or indirectly, with instigating the charges made by Mr. WOOD, and neither saw nor heard of them before they appeared in the newspapers.

SUNDAY LIQUOR.

Visible Results of the Repeal of the Excise Law—Dram-Shops and Lager-Beer Saloons Wide Open.

Yesterday being the first Sabbath after the practical repeal of the Excise Law, there were many changes visible, none of them being an improvement upon those quiet Sundays the City experienced while the Prohibitory Liquor law was in full force. Heretofore, dealers in ardent spirits and lager-beer were compelled to resort to all sorts of pretexts to evade the law. Convenient rear doors and gateways in alleys were used to admit customers in search of refreshments. Baskets were considered excellent vehicles for the transmission of supplies, provided there was a can or pitcher inside, and while the Police of late winked at these palpable violations of the law, the sense of decorum was not shocked, and inebriates indulged themselves in secret, the number of arrests for intoxication and disorderly conduct being comparatively moderate on each Sabbath.

Yesterday, the saloons devoted to the sale of lager-beer, especially those colossal establishments in the lower part of the Bowery, were thrown wide open, and the "gardens," as the Teutonic mind fondly style them in faint remembrance of well-known resorts in the larger cities of the Fatherland, were thronged all day by an eager and thirsty crowd, all anxious to enjoy the national beverage of Germany without let or hindrance from the laws of the State. Dram-shops throughout the length and breadth of the City were not slow to follow the example of the lager-beer saloons, though the proprietors in many cases paid a little respect to the day by partially covering their windows with intermittent shutters. Liquor was sold in large quantities by the glass over the counters, and the Police reported several affrays during the day between men under the influence of liquor. The return of the liquor and beer trade to the old system was signalized by the occurrence of a brutal murder, the result of a drunken quarrel among a gang of drunken ruffians who had been out all night on a spree. The details of the crime appear in another column of the TIMES, and prove that the unrestricted sale of intoxicating liquor at all hours of the day or night is prejudicial to good order in the public streets, and the safety of human life and limb.

On Sunday, the 17th inst., the Police of this City reported fifty arrests for intoxication and eighteen for disorderly conduct in the public streets. The Second, Ninth, Twentieth, Twenty-third, Twenty-sixth, Thirtieth and Thirty-second Precincts reported no arrests at all, and the day was a peculiarly quiet one to the Police, as, indeed, were the three previous Sundays. The Magistrates in the several Police Courts found little occasion for the exercise of their powers, and the Sabbath was, indeed, a day of rest.

Yesterday the scene changed in a decided sense, for with the opening of the liquor saloons came a new mood upon those frequenting them. Cases of intoxication were more abundant and the Police had more occupation. There were seventy arrests made in the City up to 9 o'clock yesterday evening for intoxication, and twenty-six for disorderly conduct. There were no arrests yesterday for these offenses in the Eleventh, Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-ninth Precincts. Thus it will be seen that the City was more disorderly than on previous Sabbaths. The aggregate number of arrests made on last Sunday in this City was one hundred and sixty-three, and the number was largely increased by midnight of yesterday.

The operation of Superintendent JOURDAN's order to keep the loungers away from church doors was carried into full effect yesterday, the officers detailed for that duty experiencing no difficulty in enforcing the new regulation. The consequence was that pedestrians having occasion to pass places of public worship did so without hindrance, and the congregations were enabled to disperse in a speedy and pleasant manner, the usual sidewalk crowds having disappeared as if by magic through the efforts of the patrolmen on post.

The New Government of Jersey City—The Subordinate Offices.

The new City Government of Jersey City goes into operation on the first Tuesday in May. There are yet several offices to be filled by appointment of the Common Council.

For the position of President of the Common Council, the prominent candidates are HOSEA F. CLARK, the present incumbent, and Alderman MCNULTY, of Hudson City.

Hon. LEON ABBETT, Ex-Speaker of the House of Assembly, will probably receive an appointment as Corporation Counsel. B. F. SAWYER, at present Mayor of Hudson City, and Ex-Mayor BRINKERHOFF, of Bergen, are also prominently named for the office.

ARCHIE K. BROWN, who now officiates in the capacity, and HERBERT R. STOUT and JOHN GARRICK are the leading candidates for Corporation Attorney. The race seems to be in favor of BROWN.

For City Treasurer there are CHARLES E. NEWHAM, City Treasurer of Hudson City; E. F. C. YOUNG, City Treasurer of Jersey City, and DAVID HALLANAN, Treasurer of the State Insurance Company.

The candidates for Receiver of Taxes are JOHN B. HAIGHT, JOHN J. GAFFNEY and JOHN GORMAN.

For Controller, THOMAS R. BENWELL and SAMUEL MCBURNEY are in the field.

The contest for Captains of the Police lies, in Jersey City, between PATRICK JORDAN and JAMES MANN, at present aids to the Chief of the Jersey City Police force. Chief ROBINSON is the candidate for Hudson City. There are several striving for the Captaincy of the Bergen City Squad.

Owing to the fact that the settling up of the business of the three cities will necessitate the retention of the present three Clerks for some time, the contest for the City Clerkship is not animated. One of them will probably be appointed as principal and the others as assistants. SAMUEL D. ELLIS is the only prominent candidate for the office of City Marshal, and he will doubtless receive the appointment.

Extensive Fire in Harlem—Aggregate Loss $165,000.

At 9½ o'clock last night a fire broke out in the upper part of the large six-story brick building in Ninetieth-street, near Fourth-avenue, occupied as a manufactory. The building was entirely destroyed. The basement and first floor were occupied by W. WEISKER & BROTHER as a ribbon manufactory, and they estimate their loss on stock and machinery at $70,000, upon which there is an insurance of $30,000 in City companies. The five upper floors of the building were occupied by BERNARD BERISCH, paper manufacturer, who loses $25,000 on material and machinery, having an insurance of $10,000. The building was owned by JULIUS DESAW, whose loss is $70,000, and his insurance thereon is only $7,000. The fire caused a brilliant light, and attracted a large crowd of people.

Installation at the Murray Hill Presbyterian Church.

Quite an interesting service was held at the Fortieth-street Presbyterian Church, near Lexington-avenue, now called the Murray Hill Presbyterian Church, last evening, when the assemblage present wholly filled the building. The former minister of the Church, Rev. Dr. JOHN E. ANNAN, having resigned his position on account of sickness, and the Presbyterian congregation, who held their meetings at Historic Hall, corner of Eleventh-street and Second-avenue, being without a church building, both congregations united by a resolution of their Presbyteries, a few days ago. At the service of last evening, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS, the minister of the last-named congregation, was installed as minister of the consolidated congregation. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. JOHN THOMPSON, who preached from St. Matthew, xxviii., 20, "Lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the world." After the sermon Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER installed Rev. Mr. CHAMBERS according to the rites of the Presbyterian Church, making an elaborate address. He also reinstalled the elders and deacons of both congregations as one body. In conclusion, Rev. Dr. JAMES O. MURRAY made an address appropriate to the occasion. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. CHAMBERS, and the congregation, after hand-shaking with the new pastor, dispersed.

THE FENIANS.

Resume of the Proceedings of the Recent Congress—The Differences Between the Factions—Gen. O'Neill's Determination to Carry the War to the Red River Region.

The Fenian Congress adjourned *sine die* yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, after a boisterous and busy session of five days. The object of its call by Gen. O'NEILL was, if possible, to readjust the differences existing between the Senate and his party for the last three months, growing out of the dissatisfaction which arose with regard to his war policy. The Senate party represent the opponents of JOHN O'MAHONY in '65, and do not in any way claim affinity with the Savage faction, now almost defunct. The primary occasion of the present difficulty was the objection of the Senate to what they consider "a one-man power," assuming that although O'NEILL is an honest and well-meaning man, he was not the right man in the right place, and he was unfit to occupy the post of military dictator, which the Senate virtually considered his office as President to amount to. In February, in order to set matters right before the Brotherhood, Gen. O'NEILL issued circulars to the different districts calling for a Congress to assemble on the 8th of March, which he postponed on account of P. J. MEEHAN's being shot. That gentleman was O'NEILL's most active opponent, and in view of his dangerous condition and incapacity to be present at and meet O'NEILL in Congress, the order was recalled and the Convention indefinitely postponed.

Hereupon the Senate convened a Congress to be held at Chicago, on the 1st of April, inviting O'NEILL, who did not deem it necessary to attend. By the action of this body the office of President was abolished, and an Executive Council of nine appointed for the future government of the organization. Gen. O'NEILL, at this stage of affairs, again issued circulars inviting delegates from all parts of the country to assemble at New-York and strive to bring both parties to an amicable arrangement and once more restore harmony and unity to the organization. Accordingly, on the 19th of April, Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, was formally opened for their reception. The business of that day consisted of the examination of the delegates' credentials. One hundred and fifty-five were admitted to the evening session. New-York had fifteen representatives; Brooklyn, eight; Philadelphia, eight; the remainder came from the different States of the Union. The utmost secrecy marked their councils, and sentries were posted at the doors to prevent the entrance of any but delegates. Standing Committees were appointed on finance, military and civil affairs, constitution and permanent organization. It was long after midnight ere the first day's session adjourned.

On Wednesday, the second day, Congress assembled at 9¾ A. M., and as a permanent organization had been effected the previous evening, with Gen. J. J. DONELLY, of Utica, as Speaker, and DANIEL MURPHY, of Bridgeport, Conn., as Clerk, with two assistants, and Col. JOHN LEDDY, of New-York, as Sergeant-at-Arms, the credentials of J. F. FINERTY, of the Chicago *Republican*, Major W. MCWILLIAMS, of Philadelphia, and Capt. P. C. MCLOUGHLIN, of Central City, Colorado, the delegation appointed by the Chicago Convention to be present at this Congress, were received and considered. There was a long debate, which lasted all the afternoon, as to whether they should be received or not. A committee of three—J. A. McGuire, J. Finn and Mr. King—was appointed to wait upon and receive the Chicagoans' propositions, and report the same to the House. These propositions were in the following terms:

To the Committee on Union appointed from the New-York Congress to confer with the Chicago delegation:

We, the undersigned Committee of Representation from the Chicago Fenian Congress, convened on the 11th inst., to the New-York Fenian Congress, convened on the 19th inst., respectfully submit to your Committee the following propositions for unanimous action:

First—That instead of a President and Senate, as heretofore, the directing power of this organization shall consist of an Executive Council of nine members, chosen as follows: Of the nine elected at Chicago we are empowered to withdraw the five men most objectionable to you in order that you, from the body of your Congress, may elect four members of that Council to act with our remaining four, and that the eight men so combined shall elect the ninth member of the Executive Council of the Fenian Brotherhood.

Second—That three of the above Council, under the name of the Executive Committee of said Council, shall conduct the routine business of the organization, and that head-quarters shall be wherever the majority of the Council shall decide.

Third—That the Council shall have the power to nominate and elect the Secretary of War, who shall, in conjunction with them, manage the military affairs of the Fenian Brotherhood.

Fourth—That the Executive Council shall at once summon to its aid the best military talent it can procure, to combine with the Secretary of War a military programme and concentrate our resources for a movement.

Fifth—That on condition of accepting the foregoing propositions, the section of the Brotherhood which we have here the honor to represent will furnish half the means necessary, on condition that you guarantee the remaining half to place the army in the field.

We respectfully recommend that in the discussion of these propositions no personalities or recriminations be permitted, as they tend to mar the object of our meeting together. We also sincerely hope that no prejudice or factious feeling may blind any of us on either side of this question to the great cause at stake.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. FINERTY, Chairman.

WM. MCWILLIAMS, }
P. MCLOUGHLIN, } secretaries.

While this Committee was so employed, Gen. O'NEILL, who had been invited to the House, delivered his "message," in which he reviewed the situation and expressed his determination to push military operations to a speedy opening. In the evening the Chicago delegation were admitted by a majority of one, simply to be heard on their own propositions. Mr. FINERTY, in a lengthy speech, set forth the ultimatum of his party, which might be summed up in a few words—the adoption of the foregoing propositions and the abandonment of immediate hostilities.

The Congress adjourned at 1½ A. M.

Next morning it met again at 11 o'clock, and the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were received and adopted. The whole of this day was occupied with the consideration of the Senate party's Union basis, resulting in nothing until the following day, when the Congress finally resolved to reject the propositions *in toto*, and refuse the delegation admission to the House. This action widened the breach between the Senate and the O'Neill party, and the re-election of the latter to the Presidency on Saturday, renders the schism irrevocable for the present.

On Saturday, after O'NEILL's election, WILLIAM EGAN was chosen Vice-President, with whom, as Chairman, the following gentlemen were elected as an Executive Council of nine, to act instead of a Senate of fifteen: John Shelly, Louisville, Ky.; M. J. Cunningham, Auburn, N. Y.; Peter Cunningham, Chicago, Ill.; Patrick Forsyth, Detroit, Mich.; Capt. P. H. Grady, Albany, N. Y.; P. O'Neill, Cleveland, Ohio; Patrick J. Sweeney, Lawrence, Mass.; Patrick O'Day, Buffalo, N. Y.

The reports of the various committees were received and admitted as satisfactory, and showed the organization to be ready for immediate action. In his valedictory speech Gen. O'NEILL assured the delegates that it was his policy that a warlike movement should take place at an early date, and that his arrangements and preparations therefor were completed. In private the General explained all these matters to the Executive Council, who made a favorable report thereof to the Congress. At 2½ o'clock yesterday morning the last session of the House was brought to a close, and most of the delegates returned to their homes. Four Canadian representatives, well provided with the sinews of war, were present during the week, and returned to their Circles to prepare for coming events. Gen. O'NEILL, who has determined to take upon himself the duties of Secretary of War, will convene the Executive Council today for important business.

On Saturday afternoon JAS. GIBBONS, of Pennsylvania; P. J. MEEHAN, of the *Irish American*; ED. L. CAREY, of New-York; RICH. MCCLOUD, F. B. GALLAGHER and Hon. J. W. FITZGERALD, of Cincinnati, members of the Executive Committee, appointed by the Chicago Convention, held a private meeting. The report of the Chicago delegation was made to them and other important business was transacted.

THE SITUATION.

The election of O'NEILL and the present form of government render it impossible that anything toward a settlement of existing differences can or will be effected. There is no disposition on the part of the Senate or the O'Neill section to yield a jot to each other. The one contends that the action of the New-York Congress was controlled by a lot of military adventurers, whose only desire is to bring about a fillibustering expedition, without which "their occupation will be gone." The other, that the moment for action has arrived. Already RIEL, with whom O'NEILL has been in communication ever since his outbreak, has assumed an attitude and is in a position to make a determined stand against the English. Co-operating with him, the Fenians feel that something like a successful war can be waged, and that Her Majesty's troops would find it safer to act on the defensive than aggressive. Already for months past the O'Neill agents have been negotiating with RIEL, and we are assured by the initiated that within a very short time he will receive such aid from the Brotherhood as will make the English Government fear for the safety of their North American possessions. Prominent leaders say that no foolish raid will be made upon the eastern frontier, where every man's hand being against the invaders their defeat would be insured. O'NEILL believes he has laid his plans correctly, and will now hasten to execute them with or without the co-operation of the Senate party. The Senate party will issue a proclamation now, warning all Irishmen against taking any part in this movement or any other act on foot by Gen. O'NEILL, considering it is ill-advised and likely to result in defeat.

The following address was issued today by the party opposed to Gen. O'NEILL:

CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE F. B.,
No. 20 Chestnut-street,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 23, 1870.

To the Officers and Members of the F. B.:

BROTHERS: You are already aware, both from the circular you have received and the accounts which have reached you through the public Press, that our organization, the great political structure erected by patriotic Irishmen in America at the cost of unnumbered sacrifices and years of labor, has been threatened with another shock similar to that inflicted on it in 1865. Your representatives assembled in Chicago at the Eighth National Congress, recently convened in that city, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, had the evidence before them that the President of the organization had grossly violated his official obligations, and that the money subscribed by you to equip and arm the men who are to fight the battle of Ireland's independence had been illegally appropriated by him to purposes never sanctioned by you or your representatives.

They found also that, under pretense of initiating a movement which the judgment of the ablest military men who were consulted on the subject had pronounced unseasonable and improper, Gen. O'NEILL had attempted to trample on the principle of representative government on which your organization is based, and defy its legitimate authority; but failing to obtain a sufficiency of aid from the people to carry out his design, he had issued a call for another Convention, to meet in New-York on the 19th April, thereby showing clearly that he was not sincere in his professed desire to attack the enemy in the way calculated to insure success, since he took the very steps certain to make success impossible, by introducing discord and faction into the Brotherhood.

In view of these facts, and the additional one that the office of President was found to be an expensive ornament to the Brotherhood, that officer having absorbed nearly $8,000 of the funds during the past two years, without adding in any way to the efficiency of the organization, the Congress at Chicago decided to abolish it, and to rest the entire Executive authority of the Brotherhood in an executive Council, to consist of nine members, to be elected by the Congress, none of whom are to receive any compensation for their services, for the experience of the past teaches that all the troubles and losses to which the organization has been subjected have invariably been created by the men who were receiving its money as salaried officers, and that half the labor of your unpaid representatives has been consumed in efforts to prevent those officials at "head-quarters" from squandering uselessly the funds that you intended should be spent on rifles and ammunition.

Brothers, in 1866, your representatives, by their prompt action and unflinching integrity, saved the organization and the Irish race in America from the infamy of being identified with the "Moffat Mansion" frauds, which, if allowed to go unexposed, would have sunk the Brotherhood in shame and disgrace beyond the power of man to redeem it. But, on this occasion, they were called upon to save not alone the organization, but the cause of Ireland from irretrievable ruin, in which it was about to be overwhelmed by the mad ambition of one man, who would have precipitated us into a premature movement, which could only result in the useless sacrifice of brave and patriotic men, and the loss of the military material that has taken years to accumulate, and on which the ultimate hope of Irish independence now rests. The duty of your representatives was plain, in both exigencies; and they have done it, as men should do who recognize the responsibility that rests on them. Brothers, the responsibility now rests on you to sustain those who have shown themselves to be the true, unpaid laborers for the cause of Ireland. The difficulties through which we have passed are simply those that beset the path of every oppressed people struggling for liberty. The knave, the charlatan, the pretended friend, but deadly concealed enemy, have taken advantage of the immunity promised by our want of power to punish their guilt; but the time when such adversaries could obstruct our onward progress is now happily past.

In this last effort to revolutionize our organization we have lost nothing save the rust and rubbish which had clung to it since the failure of 1866, and now, freed from that which was only a drag and incumbrance upon it, with our armament perfected and preserved, and our military organization under the control of competent officers, who not only know when to strike, but how and where, the Fenian Brotherhood is in a better position to achieve the glorious mission assigned to it than at any period in its previous history; and its work will, ere long, attest not alone the wisdom that has hitherto guided its councils and given direction to its efforts, but the devotion of its officers, who have not hesitated to sacrifice every selfish feeling on the altar of their country.

Brothers, the earnest desire of your representatives at Chicago to unite with us, if possible, every man who professed to be working for Ireland, is proved by their action in appointing a delegation of old and tried members of the organization to wait on the Convention which met in New-York and invite them to join in our efforts to complete the small amount of preparation required to enable them to take the field. The propositions submitted by them are appended. They meet the approval of the true and right-thinking men who had attended that Convention under the impression that it was to be a bona fide assemblage of representatives inspired by the sentiments of fraternal union which it has been the mission of the Fenian Brotherhood to inculcate. But, as that Convention was really designed only to legalize usurpation against your Constitution and laws, the spirit of faction overruled the appeals of reason and patriotism, and the overtures of your Committee were rejected. Comment on such action is unnecessary.

Brothers, your Executive Council, to give effect at once to the directions of the Chicago Congress, and in order that your resources should be applied as directly as possible to the purchase of ammunition and the necessary requirements of a military movement, have cut off the expensive "Headquarters' Staff" hitherto maintained at the expense of the organization, and removed the Central Office of the Brotherhood to Philadelphia, Penn., to which place all letters should hereafter be addressed.

JOHN BRENNAN, Esq., having been appointed by the Executive Council Treasurer of the Brotherhood, all money-orders should be made payable to him, and will be duly receipted for by him.

The proceedings of the Chicago Congress, with the statements of the Military Committee as to the amount required to complete the equipment of a force sufficient to commence active military operations, will in a few days be forwarded to the Circles with the revised Constitution. Brothers! Ireland today is left bound and helpless at the feet of England by the misdeeds of those who prefer their own selfish ends and their own petty ambitions to the good of their country and the union of her sons, by which alone her liberties can be won. To us, here, enjoying freedom and the power to speak, work and organize in their behalf, our people at home must now look for protection in the present, and hope for the future. Let us unite, then, all our energies in the holy work of striking the chains from the limbs of our kindred. The redemption of our fatherland is within the grasp of this generation. Let each man determine to do his whole duty, and to do it at once, and our long season of toil and sacrifice will surely fructify in the glorious harvest of freedom, in which our country will find the compensation for all her sufferings.

Signed, by order of the Executive Council F. B.,

JAMES GIBBONS, Chairman.

RICHARD MCCLOUD, Secretary.

The Tide of Emigration—Management of Castle Garden Depot—Labor Exchange, Baggage-room, &c.

It would seem by the statistics published in yesterday's TIMES that we are to have a vast emigration from Europe during the current year. During one day over 4,000 emigrants arrived at Castle Garden, and on Saturday over 1,000 more, principally Germans, were added to the swelling tide of people seeking homes in America. Below will be found some interesting particulars in reference to the mode and manner of treating these strangers newly arrived, and of the action of the Commissioners during the past year. It looks to be a great wrong to make emigrants, who are fully taxed for their own support, if they require it, to herd with paupers and criminals, as is proposed by a bill now before the Legislature, which provides that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction are to have charge of alien passengers. If such a bill passes, then we may well expect that Irish and German emigrants will avoid New-York and seek a landing place in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or even in Canadian ports. There is also this consideration: Emigration is a State affair and not municipal. It is an absurdity to place in charge of the City and County of New-York the affairs of Rensselaer, Erie, Chautauqua, Sullivan and Orange Counties for emigrants who pay commutation tax. When supported by any county in the State, the expenses are paid by the Commissioners of Emigration.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

One evidence of the great care taken by the Commissioners to further, as far as possible, the welfare of emigrants, it may be stated, is the reorganization of the several departments of the Castle Garden Committee for the government of persons admitted to the depot. The introduction of the telegraph has also proved of great service in enabling emigrants to communicate at once, on landing, with their friends at a distance, thereby saving time to them and often expense to the Commission. Not the least of its benefits is that it permits them to do this without leaving the depot and becoming exposed to the rapacity of boarding-house runners. The increase in the amount of money sent to the care of Castle Garden Department in anticipation of the arrival of emigrants, by their friends, (these amounts being $50,549 49 in 1869, to $41,333 55 in 1868, and $40,992 64 in 1867,) shows a growing and gratifying confidence in the Commission.

THE PAST YEAR.

Notwithstanding the increased and increasing immigration, the business of the Landing Depot, as we learn from the report of Mr. BERNARD CASSERLY, the General Agent and Superintendent, owing to improvements in offices and organization, has been transacted with facility and dispatch. During last year, under the direction of the Castle Garden Committee, many repairs and additions have been made to the buildings in the Landing Depot. The whole of that portion of the dock devoted to the weighing, checking and "loading up" of emigrants' baggage, has been inclosed so as to furnish shelter to the owners during the process.

THE SOUTH AS A FIELD OF LABOR.

An interesting feature, and a most invaluable one, too, is the Labor Exchange. The total number employed last year was 34,955, of whom 22,844 were males and 12,111 females. The South still strives to find the means of attracting emigrant labor, but it loses sight of one important fact, namely, that most of the immigrants look out first for the place where they are sure of employment. It is in vain to tell them that many tracts of land are to be had cheap, or even for nothing; work is more attractive for them than land, at least at first. For this reason, and in consequence of the large European settlements existing there, the immigrant is attracted West, and especially the North-west, where the fertile soil enables farmers to give ready employment to all the laborers that may present themselves. This is the whole explanation of the continual flow of emigrant laborers into these regions. There is work there; it is to be found everywhere; work which they understand, work which they can perform, work sufficiently remunerative to warrant the expectation of a happy future. It is only at present the West and North-west which offer them a secure support, and once employed, they easily arrive at independence. By economizing their monthly wages they soon possess means of attaining it, and when the proper moment comes, they have learned by experience where to settle and what they must do to succeed. The matter is simple, and requires on the part of the Western States no exertion of thought or money. On examining the conditions offered by the South we can easily detect the causes which put it at a disadvantage in the matter of labor.

WAITING AND BAGGAGE ROOMS.

A waiting-room has also been arranged on the dock for the use of emigrants intending to proceed by rail, and suitable buildings have been provided for the officers of the Landing Agent, the Police and the Custom-house Inspectors. A new baggage-room has been constructed, covering an area of about twenty-five thousand square feet. It is solidly floored in concrete, and gives ample space for the secure storage of all the luggage of arriving emigrants. Under the direction of Commissioner BISSINGER, Chairman of the Castle Garden Committee, a temporary hospital has been fitted up for emigrant patients who may be too ill for immediate transportation to Ward's Island. It contains a male and female ward, with eight beds in each, an orderly and nurse's room, and a room for the physician whose attendance may be required during the night. It is well ventilated and lighted, and provided with water-closets and wash-stands and all necessary hospital appliances. This temporary hospital supplies a need long felt, and its usefulness is commensurate with its necessity.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Sermon by Rev. William F. Butler on "The Duties of Our New Citizenship."

Rev. WILLIAM F. BUTLER, pastor of Zion M. E. Church, in Bleecker-street, preached last evening on "The Duties of Our New Citizenship." The congregation was quite large, including a great many colored and many white persons. After the usual opening services, and the reading of a number of political notices, the preacher, without selecting any text, went right to his subject. Since the shouts of our jubilee, he said, have died away, it is time to sit down and review the situation—to inquire what the amendment has done for us, and where it has left us. Many supposed the Fifteenth Amendment would be the panacea for all our woes, and that on its passage we could fold arms, sit down, and all would go smoothly on. Those who hope to influence men must not shake over them the dry bones of bygone ideas, but must take their stand on the great questions of the day. New occasions teach new ideas, and our day is marked by great changes. Justice and oppression, freedom and slavery met and grappled, and justice and freedom triumphed. Numerous causes combine to-day to call out the energies of men and stimulate them to action. Especially is this true of the colored people. The colored people, no longer the wards of the nation, no longer the stepping-stones of politicians, they are today left to themselves. The word slave and fugitive has passed away, and they are now equal before the law and must work out their own salvation. That is just where the Fifteenth Amendment has left them. This is what was asked, and if they prove unequal to the position, then are all former pretensions to equality abortive. But they welcome the responsibility. They first asked for the bullet, and having proved their capacity to guard their liberties on the battle-field, they asked the ballot, and have got it. There is still much prejudice against the race, and their duty now is to work until all these past distinctions are wiped out. To this end the colored people must now make demands. They begged before, they demand now. They want all the trades open to their children. They also demand a fair day's work for a fair day's wages. They want liberty and work; work in the forge, the factory, the printing-office, the counting-house, the Custom-house—in every department of Government. They demand this without distinction of race or color. They ask it now and for all time to come. They ask it as American citizens—native Americans—as tillers of the soil for the past three hundred years. Out of four millions and a half of their people, three millions and a half are workers; and as an element of value and a power in this Republic, they make these demands. They must have education and equal rights, and the only way in which they can become an educated people is to have their children educated in common with the white children. Nothing tends so much to break down prejudice as to have the children educated in the same class. This was the case in Massachusetts, and it has resulted in elevating that State head and shoulders above every other State. The colored people must have the best teachers, the best schools, and an educated ministry. The day of lungs has passed away. Lungs might do in a past era, but if they would be equal to this era, they must have brains as well as lungs in the pulpit. The colored children should have their own teachers, and not have laid upon them the injustice of removing their teachers and placing others, who have already too much, in their stead. Above all, the colored people must keep to the religion of their fathers. God and not man has led the race hitherto, and that in answer to the prayers of the bondsmen. Let them, therefore, never forget their acknowledgments to God. Now that the question of the Bible in the public schools has come up, the Fifteenth Amendment has brought nine hundred thousand warm hearts to the rescue of God's book. On his left sat the father of their people, (FREDERICK DOUGLASS,) who for thirty years had borne the burden and heat of the day. To him and his associates they would raise monuments by their future deeds, on which those who have passed away shall look down and smile. The young must do this work, and get rid of prejudice among themselves. Let them strike out "colored" from their Christian associations, and "African" from their churches. No longer colored, no longer black, but American citizens. To be a colored man on the Continent of America, he regarded as the noblest handiwork of God. He would rather be a colored man than be the proudest of the most favored race. No other race has accomplished what they had. It took the Jews forty years to get out of the wilderness, while the colored people in ten years had achieved their liberty, given a Senator to the United States Congress, and Governors and Judges in the States. In conclusion he urged upon the young men especially to embrace at once the opportunities of the occasion, and let their motto be "Excelsior."

DRUGGED AND ROBBED.

Midnight Return of the Kidnapped Boy Bennett—The Affair Still Involved in Mystery.

The boy FREDERICK BENNETT, who was employed in a flour-store in Water-street, in this City, and who disappeared a week ago last Thursday, after drawing some money for his employers from the Manhattan Bank, returned to his father's house in Lafayette, N. J., about 11½ o'clock Saturday night. He appeared to be in a confused state of mind, and was unable to give any account of himself, further than that he woke up in a park in New-York—as he believes, Washington Park.

Dr. WILKINS was at once called in, and gave it as his opinion that the boy was laboring under the influence of some powerful drug, and ordered perfect quiet. During yesterday quite a number of friends and citizens called at Mr. BENNETT's residence to inquire after the condition of the unfortunate youth, but no one was admitted to his room. He was very flighty throughout the day, and up to 8 o'clock last evening was unable to give any account of himself beyond what has been stated above. The belief is that young BENNETT, after drawing the money from the bank, amounting to $550, was drugged by means of a cigar and then kept concealed until Saturday night, when his abductors, fearing detection, again drugged him and then put him down in a park.

A reward of $500 and "no questions asked," has been offered for information of his whereabouts.

The New Cartage Bureau.

A Committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to investigate the workings of the new cartage system, have been in town upon their mission for the past three days. The Committee, consisting of J. F. EVANS, Esq., and J. H. ROBINSON, Esq., Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury, have made a thorough investigation, and will be prepared, on their return to Washington, to present a voluminous report. JOHN P. LINDSAY, Esq., who was instrumental in forming the new system, and who labored earnestly in its interest, denies that he has ever received compensation from any source whatever while in the charge of the bureau. The new system has been, as was intended, self-sustaining, and nothing more.

A Man Shot in the Twentieth Ward.

Yesterday afternoon JOHN FOX was shot by LAWRENCE WILD, at No. 510 West Twenty-ninth-street, and dangerously wounded. It appears that WILD was jealous of FOX, who lived in the same house with him, and, becoming intoxicated, assaulted his wife ROSANNA, and while beating her, FOX interfered in her behalf. This so incensed WILD that he seized a Colt's revolver and fired two shots at FOX. The first bullet entered a door, and the second took effect in FOX's thigh. Dr. OTIS dressed the wound and ordered his removal to Bellevue Hospital. WILD was arrested.

The Shepherd's Fold.

A sermon in behalf of the Shepherd's Fold of the Episcopal Church will be preached at the Church of the Holy Trinity by Rev. PHILIP BROOKS, on Tuesday evening. This charity was established in 1868 for the care of orphan, half orphan or otherwise friendless children who may be found in the streets of the City. The following gentlemen comprise the Board of Trustees of the institution: Revs. H. Dyer, D. D., J. Cotton Smith, D. D., H. E. Montgomery, D. D., W. A. Muhlenberg, D. D., S. H. Tyng, Jr., Abbott Brown, W. T. Sabine, T. A. Jaggar, W. Nelson McVickar, Messrs. R. A. Brick, J. Robert Herrick, F. Tracy Nelson, S. J. Magy, A. M. Hays, W. H. Scott, August Limbert, Lewis Bonnell, Henry Bowers, David J. Ely, J. D. Wolfe and Dr. Howard Pinkney.

Probably Fatal Assault in Brooklyn.

Shortly before midnight on Saturday, BARTHOLOMEW GEMSON, residing at No. 35 Front-street, was in the grocery-store of Mr. LARKIN, at No. 17 James-street, when a party of young roughs entered and began to annoy the people in the store. Mr. LARKIN chased them out, and followed in pursuit as far as York-street, closely followed by GEMSON. At this point some stones were thrown, one of which struck GEMSON a severe blow on the head and knocked him down senseless. He was taken to his home, and attended by Dr. SEGLAR, of No. 71 Clinton-street, but continued in a senseless condition. The doctor intimated his belief that the skull had been fractured, and yesterday afternoon recommended that the Coroner be at once notified, as he thought it probable that the man could not live. Intimation was accordingly sent to Coroner JONES, and up to a late hour last night no improvement had taken place in the condition of the wounded man.

Explosion of a Locomotive—Two Men Killed.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Commercial, April 22.

At a few minutes before 6 o'clock last evening, while the locomotive No. 24, of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway, was standing on the track just above the Wabash Elevators, attached to a freight train, awaiting time for leaving, it exploded with a force which is seldom equaled, and with a report which startled our citizens like the unexpected report of a cannon but a block or two distant. The engineer, WM. DARKER, was thrown upon one side of the track, and the fireman, JAMES CLARK, upon the other side. A piece of iron, or several pieces joined, entered the head of the fireman in a bulk and came out upon the opposite side in several different places, causing his brain to ooze out, and killing him instantly. The engineer was struck in several places on the head, and a piece of the boiler passed through the lower part of his abdomen. He lived more than an hour, but was unconscious. The two unfortunate men were brothers-in-law, and each leaves a family in Fort Wayne. A brakesman named JOHN ALDRICH, who was on the top of the first car behind the tender, was injured by being scalded and knocked from the car, but not dangerously.

This is one of the most terrible explosions that we have ever been called upon to record. At the point where the engine was standing, the heavy iron rails were bent down six inches by the wheels, and the engine then leaped from the track to one side about a foot and forward about a rod. Of the boiler there remained upon the spot scarcely a vestige. It was evidently blown into thousands of pieces and scattered in various directions for a mile or more distant. Two pieces landed in Broadway, near the residence of Mr. P. MURRAY, distant from the scene of the explosion more than a mile. Pieces of the copper flues and portions of the engine were thrown some distance.

At the time the Dayton and Michigan express train was crossing the river, about a quarter of a mile distant, and many of the passengers witnessed the sight. They represent it as having been terrifying to beholders, the air being filled with the fragments of the exploded engine, smoke and steam, and for a time pieces of iron fell into the river like rain.

Musical.

From the Boston Transcript, April 21.

THE KNABE PIANO AT THE OLE BULL CONCERT.—It is often asserted, "See Naples and then die," but the originator of that remark, were he in Naples, or, better still, in Boston, and possessed a piano such as was heard on Wednesday evening at the above-named concert, would be content to live, and revel in the bliss of such pure, magnificent and generous sounds as never before to our knowledge emanated from a piano. The instrument in question is from the old house of WILLIAM KNABE & Co., of Baltimore and New-York, and, under Mr. EDWARD HOFFMAN's playing, brought us up to our conception of what a really first-class piano should be. Throughout the entire scale, which we learn is a new one, the utmost harmony and equalization seemed to pervade, and the most delicate passages were clear and full of melody, and were distinctly audible at the furthest end of the hall. In the strongest *fortissimos* the instrument responded with a grandeur and immensity that was indeed surprising—no metallic sounds, no incongruity of melody, but a grand outpouring of musical power that was purity itself. We must congratulate the Messrs. KNABE on their supreme success in the production of such a to be coveted instrument, which argues well for their forty years' reputation as the chief of piano manufacturers in this country.

Tiffany & Co.,
SILVERSMITHS AND JEWELERS,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY,
FACTORY NOS. 53 AND 55 PRINCE-ST.,
ARE DAILY RECEIVING, OF THEIR OWN MAKE, NEW PATTERNS, IN STERLING SILVER, OF FORKS, SPOONS, AND FANCY ARTICLES IN THAT LINE.
COMBINATIONS OF THESE PUT UP EXPRESSLY FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.
THEY WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE PIECES IN GILT, PARCEL-GILT, AND WITH THEIR NEW FINISH.
OUTFITS AT A FIXED PRICE PER OUNCE.
—*Advertisement.*

Tamm,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
PARIS, FRANCE,
Removed from No. 17 Rue du Helder to No. 7 Boulevard Haussmann.—*Advertisement.*

At gold prices, the largest assortment in the City of boots and shoes for ladies, gentlemen and children at E. A. BROOKS'. This is the largest house in the City, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Great reduction. Soiled shoes half price. —*Advertisement.*

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

Dr. M. LEVETT has perfected his new Patent Atmospheric Pressure Plate, which comes nearer to perfection than any other method, being composed of Reticulated Gold Web, which is extremely light, strong and elastic. By a series of air-cells, held immovable in the mouth, is small and compact, and does not interfere with speech or taste.—*Advertisement.*

The Lungs are Strained and Racked by a persistent cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint often established thereby. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is an effective remedy for coughs and colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the pulmonary and bronchial organs. Sold everywhere.

Newspaper Statements.
HOW THE PEOPLE TEST THEIR TRUTH.

This is not an age when people believe on trust whatever they see in the public journals. Fifty or sixty years ago, when the accuracy of a statement that had appeared in one of the gazettes or "News Letters" of the day, was questioned, it was considered a sufficient answer to all cavil to say, "It must be so, for I read it in the newspaper." It is not so now. Newspaper assertions must be verified before they are taken for granted, and this is especially the case as regards statements setting forth the remedial properties of proprietary medicines. For example: It was not until the tonic and alterative properties of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS had been deliberately and thoroughly tested by thousands, and found to be in perfect accord with the printed claims put forth in its behalf, that it was accepted by the public at large as a STANDARD REMEDY. But when multitudes who had resorted to it as a safeguard against malarious fevers, a cure for indigestion and biliousness, a means of strengthening the frame, cheering the spirits and imparting constitutional vigor, came forward and testified that its beneficial effects had exceeded their most sanguine expectations, of course the world believed. To resist such proofs was impossible. Great care has been taken from the beginning not to overstate the merits of the Bitters. Exaggeration and bombast have been the death of many preparations that might otherwise have survived. They were "weighed in the balance and found wanting." HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, on the contrary, have never been announced in grandiloquent language as a cure for every bodily ill, but simply as a pure harmless vegetable specific, possessing remarkable invigorating, regulating, anti-bilious and antiseptic properties. This is exactly what the public know the medicine to be, and its enormous sales is an argument in its favor.

Dandruff on the Head.

The most common, uncleanly and annoying disease which destroys the hair is dandruff. To a lady or gentleman, a scurfy or scaly head is an affliction. A head thus affected may be thoroughly cleansed,—yet a few days will find it again covered with this scaly deposit. Those afflicted with scurfy or scaly heads should consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st. Send for an interrogatory circular.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

SINCLAIR—SOUTTER.—On Thursday, April 21, at Fredericksburg, Va., by Rev. Dr. Hall, of New-York, assisted by Rev. James P. Smith, THOMAS M. SINCLAIR, of New-York, to CAROLINE CAMPBELL, eldest daughter of Robert Soutter, of Fredericksburg.

DIED.

BRUNER.—On Sunday, April 24, at his late residence, No. 165 West 21st-st., HENRY BRUNER, aged 55 years and 7 days.
Due notice of the funeral will be given.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

DELMONICO.—On Saturday, April 23, ADELE EMMA LOUISE BARBE, wife of Constant Delmonico, in the 26th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of Mr. Lorenzo Delmonico, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 10 A. M., without further notice.

HART.—On Sunday, April 24, MARIA, relict of John J. Hart, in the 70th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday morning, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 345 West 31st-st.

HAVENS.—At Lafayette, N. J., on Saturday, April 23, VALENTINE, son of Albert G. Havens.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 2 P. M., from the Reformed Church in Lafayette, Bergen City.

JELF.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, April 23, SALLY JELF.
Her friends are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from Christ's Chapel.

PEARSALL.—On Wednesday, April 20, at Rockville Centre, L. I., Mrs. ABIGAIL H. PEARSALL, aged 76 years.

PIERSON.—At Rahway, N. J., on Friday, April 22, ALBERT C. PIERSON, in the 35th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, Joseph Woodruff, Rahway, N. J., on Monday, April 25, at 3 o'clock. Train leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 1 P. M.

RAPELYE.—At Astoria, on Sunday, April 24, Mrs. PHEBE RAPELYE.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock, at the Reformed Church.

STILLWELL.—At Graves End, on Saturday morning, April 23, Mrs. REBECCA STILLWELL, in the 79th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Church at Graves End, on Monday, at 2 o'clock.

WHITNEY.—On Sunday morning, April 24, CHARLIE A., son of J. Henry and Amelia D. Whitney, aged 5 years, 5 months and 22 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church, Adelphi-st., between Willoughby and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 26. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment by the 2½ o'clock train, Harlem Road.

WILTSE.—On Saturday, April 23, 1870, suddenly of congestion of the brain, JOHN HENRY WILTSE, only son of the late John Wiltse, of Fishkill Landing, N. Y.
Funeral service in the Reformed Dutch Church at Fishkill, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. The remains will be interred at Fishkill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATEST AND BEST
OF
MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S STORIES.
SHE HERSELF SAYS IT IS THE GREAT WORK
OF HER LIFE.
THE BROTHERS;
OR,
THE EARL AND THE OUTCAST.
READY IN THE LEDGER AT 12 O'CLOCK
TODAY.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

For all diseases of the lungs and respiratory organs. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic for dyspepsia and indigestion. Schenck's Mandrake Pills for liver complaint.

These popular medicines have now been before the public nearly forty years, and the reputation they have attained renders it useless to puff them. Thousands who have been benefited by their use testify to their merits.

It may be asked, by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. Schenck's medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach, liver and bowels into an active, healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach, promoting healthy secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named, prevent the proper digestion of food, and as a natural consequence create disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good, rich blood, and, as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are today alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. Schenck's remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment and general directions how to use his medicine, can be had gratis or sent by mail by addressing his principal office, No. 15 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, Wholesale Agent.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS,
IN
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE, &c.
The subscriber will remove to
NO. 513 BROADWAY,
UNDER THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
ABOUT MAY 1,
And is now selling
FINE GOLD WATCHES, FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, EAR-RINGS and PINS, BRACELETS, LOCKETS, NECKLACES, SEAL RINGS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, STUDS, &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
DIAMOND RINGS as low as $30, $40 and $50 each.
SILVER-WARE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
SILVER-PLATED WARE at half the usual prices.
FRENCH JEWELRY, ENGLISH JET JEWELRY, FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, &c., AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
SHOW-CASES and SAFE FOR SALE LOW.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
As our new store, at No. 886 Broadway, is not quite ready for occupancy,
WE SHALL CONTINUE TO SELL GOODS
AT OUR PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT
FOR ONE WEEK LONGER,
AT STILL FURTHER REDUCED PRICES.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.
Selling at greatly reduced prices. Also, taken in exchange and bought for cash. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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NNN      NNN  YYY      YYY    $$$$$$$
NNIN     NNN   YYY     YYY  $$$$$$$$$$
NNNN     NNN   YYY   YYY   $$$$      $$$$
NNNIN    NNN    YYY YYY    $$$$       $$$
NNNNN    NNN    YYYYYY       $$$$
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NNN  NNNNNN       YYY              $$$$
NNN   INNNN       YYY      $$$$     $$$$
NNN    NNNN       YYY      $$$$     $$$$
NNN     NINN      YYY       $$$$$$$$$$
NNN      NNN      YYY         $$$$$$$
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LEONARD S. BALLOU'S "NEW YOKE" SHIRTS, made to order of New-York Mills, at $24 per dozen, "HAND MADE." Send for circular and measurement blank to fill up. Sent free.

NOTICE.—Send your orders direct to me. The "NEW YOKE" SHIRT is not sold in the stores; all offered for sale are counterfeits, and not my make. No goods are genuine unless my autograph is on the shirt and written signature on the box.

LEONARD S. BALLOU, Agent.
Inventor of the { Celebrated "F. Y. S." and the "New Yoke" Shirt.
ONLY DEPOT, NO. 296 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PATENTS! PATENTS!—MUNN & CO., Office *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have been established as solicitors of American and foreign Patents nearly a quarter of a century. During that time they have taken out nearly one-third of all patents issued by the United States Patent Office. They have also made more than 30,000 preliminary examinations into the novelty of alleged new inventions. This great experience is of immense value to all inventors who contemplate to apply for patents and need counsel. Full written and printed instruction and advice given.

THE GREAT ORGAN IN ST. GEORGE'S Church, built by Jardine & Son, will be exhibited on THURSDAY EVENING, the 28th inst. Eminent artists are engaged.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

During the past week there has been more encouragement in the condition of the real estate market than for some time before. Sales have been by no means brisk, but an unusual number for the season have taken place, and the prices obtained have been tolerably satisfactory. Comparatively little has been done in renting buildings, but when stores have been rented it has been at considerably reduced rates, notwithstanding a variety of reports to the contrary.

The aggregate of the auction sales of City property at the Exchange during the week was $465,257, and the transfers reported from the Register's office were 148 in number, involving values to the amount of $2,428,672.

J. ROMAINE BROWN has sold four lots, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street and Boulevard, and one in the rear, 125x100, for $19,000. Also, one lot south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, for $8,250. Also, brown-stone house No. 324 West Fifty-second-street, 17x55x100, for $17,000.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Amity-st., s. s., 88 ft. w. of Greene-st., 22x75	nom.
Mott-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Canal-st., 50x100	$14,500
Pitt-st., n. s., between Delancy and Rivington sts., 17.10x74	6,625
Sullivan-st., w. s., 51.4 ft. s. of Prince-st., 25.8x20	450
West Houston-st., No. 27, 25x100, h. and l.; 6th-av., e. s., 20 ft. s. of 38th-st., 19.8x50, h. and l.; 6th-av., w. s., 672 ft. s. of 6th-st., 21.2x80; 26th-st., s. s., 110 ft. e. of 3d-av., 32x98	44,000
28th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x98.9	30,000
27th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	4,000
37th-st., n. s., 196 ft. e. of 7th-av., 14x92.4x14x92.9	11,000
81st-st., s. s., 152.6 ft. w. 2d-av., 25.8x102.2, h. and l.	8,587
111th-st., s. s., 346 ft. e. of 4th-av., 14.10x100.11	7,000
115th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 100x200, (½ part); 9th-av., w. s., between 109th and 110th sts., 201.10x150, (¼ part)	100
116th-st., w. s., 159 ft. e. of 1st-av., 10x100.11	1,800
116th-st., n. s., 119 ft. e. of 1st-av., 40x100.11	6,000
118th-st., s. s., 285 ft. w. of 5th-av., 150x100	15,000
132d-st., n. s., 306.3 ft. e. 5th-av., 18.9x99.11, h. and l.	9,500
132d-st., n. s., 287.6 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18.9x99.11, h. and l.	9,500
Lexington-av. and 30th-st., n. w. corner, 19.9x80	25,250
3d-av., w. s., 1½ block s. of 109th-st., 50.8x100	12,000
6th-av., e. s., 20 ft. s. of 38th-st., 19.8x50, h. and l.	25,000
Leases Recorded.	
2d-av., No. 446, 5 years, per year	$945
Chrystie-st., No. 17, 5 years; 4 years, per year, $500; 1 year	600
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
4th-av., n. w. s., 25 ft. s. w. of 20th-st., 25x100	$3,800
Oxford-st., e. s., 143.10 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 22x120	28,000
High-st., s. s., 149.4 ft. e. of Bridge-st., 105x25	7,500
Park-av., n. s., 450 ft. e. of Throop-av., 20x100	675
Lee-av., s. w. s., 37.6 ft. n. w. of Wilson-st., 18.9x60	8,000
Schenectady-av. and Dimond-st., n. w. corner, 100x200	4,600
Lorrimer-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Devoe-st., 32.6x100	6,500
Tiffany-place, w. s., 375 ft. n. Degraw-st., 60x97	nom.
Pacific-st. and Underhill-av., n. e. corner, 25x100	lease.
Taylor-st. and Bedford-av., n. e. corner, 100x100	25,000
South 9th-st., n. s., 200.2 ft. e. of 3d-st., 20x109	18,000
Lee-av., e. s., 255 ft. n. of Wilson-st., 20x57.5	7,750
South 2d-st., s. w. s., 75 ft. n. w. of 11th-st., 20x100	4,000
Lawrence and Johnson sts., s. e. corner, 25x106	nom.
Flatbush-av., e. s., 95 ft. n. of Butler-st., 25x103	nom.
Wilson-st., n. w. s., 220 ft. s. w. of Wythe-av., 15x100	7,000
Taylor-st., s. s., 189 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 60.4x100	28,000
Conselyea-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Graham-av., 75x100	6,000
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Hempstead.	
Greenwich-place. 80x370 ft. s. of Oyster Bay turnpike, w. s.	$1,000
Jerusalem-av., s. s., adjoining Golder's, — acres.	3,600
Jamaica.	
Centreville-av., w. s., adjoining Boerum's, 39x129	$100
Glendale.	
Clinton-av., w. s., 375 ft. s. of Railroad-av., 50x100; Lots Nos. 95, 162, 466, each 25x100	$400
Columbusville.	
Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7, Maiden-lane, each 25x100	$900
Astoria.	
Main-st., w. s., adjoining Whitney's, 289x156.8, and buildings	$4,000
RICHMOND COUNTY.	
Clifton.	
St. Mary's-av., n. s., 100 ft. from Tompkins-av., 25x155.4	$250
Northfield.	
Morning Star road and Winant-st., 156x180	$600
Winant-st., adjoining land of Daniel Low, 100x153	155
Winant-st., adjoining land of Daniel Low, 1 lot, 91x116x28.6x64x98x181; 1 lot, 80x100	420
Southfield.	
Adjoining land of heirs of William Young and Fresh Kill Creek, 30 acres	$9,000
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Parkhurst-st., s. s., 36 ft. w. of Austin-st., 24x80	$3,150
Mulberry-st., n. w. corner Fair-st., h. and alley-way	6,500
Belleville.	
De Witt-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Marchbank-st., 100x340	$1,070
Rutger-st., n. s., 105 ft. w. of Stephens-st., 37x110	1,750
Orange.	
Mechanics-st., s. s., adjoining Libenau's property, 30x102	$360
Lincoln-av., w. s., 196 ft. n. of Day's property, 60x150	2,400
East Orange.	
Lyman-st. to Marshall-st., 95x150	$1,500
Park-st., e. s., adjoining Slater's property, 324x293	1,100
West Orange.	
Joyce-st., s. s., adjoining Morand's property, 50x125	$600
South Orange.	
South Orange-av., s. w. s., adjoining Chandler's property, 54x100	$2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.
Special attention given to the care and management of estates. Houses, stores and offices rented.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house; French roof, high stoop; basement and first story trimmed with hard wood and frescoed; plumbed throughout with tin-lined lead pipe; will be sold furnished or unfurnished, or leased for a term of years, with furniture; house 20x60; lot 20x98.9; possession at any time. Inquire on the premises, No. 305 West 33d-st. A. H. HORTON.

LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON easy terms, on 3d, Madison, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th and 10th avs., and 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 63d, 66th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 75th, 76th, 77th, 97th, 98th, 100th, 101st, 111th, 112th, 117th, 118th, 121st, 134th, 125th, 140th sts. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 1,302 Broadway, or No. 595 6th-av.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE 5TH-AV., THE four-story brown-stone high-stoop house (25 by 55, with bay windows) No. 9 West 52d-st.; this house is one of the best built and best located in the City. Inquire of J. P. HAYS, No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, APRIL 27 —Four-story brown-stone house and lot, 25x60x120, with all modern improvements, No. 214 West 14th-st. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—GREENE-ST., NOS. 203, 205, 207, 209, 211 and 213; rental, $9,900; $60,500 to $70,000 can remain; at auction THURSDAY, April 28, 1870. Maps, &c., at MULLER & WILKINS, No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front houses, Nos. 32 and 34 West 51st-st.; 21x56. Inquire on premises, or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP—ON easy terms, one first-class four-story brown-stone house, fourteen rooms, on Cumberland-st., opposite Washington Park, Brooklyn; this beautiful Park contains thirty acres, the finest in the State, and must be seen to be appreciated; also, one three-story, eleven rooms, on Clermont-av., between Greene and Fulton avs., $14,500; also, one, $13,500; also, one brick, eleven rooms, $11,500; No. 182 Carlton-av., near Willoughby-av.; also, one on Vanderbilt-av., $10,500; all first-class locations. Apply to T. B. JACKSON, builder and owner, No. 303 Clermont-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN, on Greene-av., near Ryerson-st., within thirty minutes' walk of the principal ferries, four new first-class brown-stone houses, with every improvement. For particulars inquire of GEORGE WILSON, Secretary Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-st., New-York, or of PATRICK WILLIAMS, No. 152 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—A NEAT TWO-STORY RESIDENCE, with extension, very pleasantly located in Bloomfield, N. J., twelve miles from the City, near the depot, and convenient to churches, schools, &c.; $7,500; furniture if desired. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE
FOR SALE OR TO LET
At Englewood, on the Northern New-Jersey Railroad, about twelve miles or forty minutes from New-York, the house, grounds and stable of Col. Kroll, now in Europe. The plot of ground has 1¾ acres; dwelling stylish, five minutes from depot, near the large hotel; for sale for $18,000, or to rent to a private family, furnished, for $2,400 for one year, or for $2,100 per annum for three years. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

J. L. DUMONT,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT,
LAKE-AV.,
DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

ENGLEWOOD.—A VERY ATTRACTIVE residence for sale at very much less than value, situated within five minutes' walk of the station, in the vicinity of fine improvements, and on an elevation commanding extensive views of the valley; the dwelling is modern in appearance, and contains thirteen rooms, mantels, range, furnace, &c.; grounds comprise two acres, situated on a corner, very nicely laid out and improved; coach-house and stable.
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR RYE DEPOT, NEW-Haven Railroad, a farm of 40 acres; large house, bath, water-closet, barn, carriage and horse house, workshop, wood-shed, henery, &c.; fine shade-trees in lawn; fine orchard in full bearing; pears, cherries, graperies and all the small fruit fully matured; large garden; located near the Boulevard from Portchester to Tarrytown. A photographic view of the place can be seen by applying at No. 40 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT NYACK, N. Y.—House well built and in good repair; on the west bank of Hudson River; with fruit and shade trees; 2½ acres of land; a railroad to the City nearly completed; also steamboats running daily; 13 rooms, and a wide piazza on the east and south sides. Apply to WILLIAM MACKAY, No. 20 West 31st-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES
and four handsome cottages, ready May 1.
For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights.
100 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes.
AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.
H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. R. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE VALUABLE property known as the "Otter Point Farm," near Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland, on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. It contains nearly 380 acres, almost wholly under cultivation, and has a tide-water frontage, on Elk River, of about two miles. The improvements are a large frame mansion, three stories high, containing thirteen rooms; a tenant-house; spring-house and sheds for cattle. To gentlemen fond of fishing and shooting, this property offers rare advantages at all seasons, as is well-known by the sportsmen of Philadelphia and Baltimore. For particulars apply on the premises of Mrs. WM. DENNEY, or at the office of the executor, JOHN McARTHUR, Jr., No. 205 South 6th-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE AT GENEVA, ON SENECA LAKE—An elegant brick house, designed by one of the best architects, and built in the most substantial and thorough manner. The interior wood work is of native woods, finished in oil. The house is supplied with water and gas, and warmed by steam, and furnished with all modern improvements, to an extent seldom found away from our larger cities. With the house are twenty acres of land, well planted with fruit and ornamental trees, and tastefully laid out. The views from the place of the lake and surrounding country are very beautiful. For further particulars inquire of E. H. HURD, Esq., Geneva, or of the PRESIDENT OF THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE splendid property known as the "Cooper Mansion," situate on Carroll and Macomb sts., between the 5th and 6th avs., near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, consisting of thirteen lots elegantly laid out; terraced walks and drives; choice evergreen and deciduous shrubs and trees; elegant two-story and sub-cellar brick mansion, with 20-inch walls; 71 feet 10 inches front by about 66 feet 5 inches deep; finished in most superb style, with all modern improvements; fine views of surrounding country for miles. Taken together, this property is one of the most elegant and desirable in the vicinity of New-York. Price $75,000. Further particulars at the offices of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE.—A rare opportunity for a gentleman of taste and means to secure one of the most desirable places on the Hudson, at Fishkill, is now presented, and is offered below its value, in consequence of ill-health of the owner; it is complete in all its appointments; nine acres, well fruited; house, 40x65, commodious out-buildings, with glass grapery; scenery and neighborhood unsurpassed. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A handsome new double house, with every convenience and improvement, well built, hard wood finish, beautifully situated, fine view, and perfectly healthy; also, large Gothic cottage in good order, ample grounds, with fruit and shade trees. Apply to JOHN H. POOL, No. 33 Water-st., New-York.

BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—FOR SALE, an elegant and spacious mansion, with stable and out-buildings, near horse-cars and in a most delightful location; extensive views of the bay, Staten and Long Island, &c.; lot 150x132, inclosed by a fine line hedge; shade and fruit trees, &c.; near Presbyterian and Episcopal churches. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE.—DWELLING, WELL LOCATED, five minutes' walk from depot; old-fashioned house, but well built, containing seven rooms; lot 55x150; by the outlay of a small sum could be made a very desirable place; price, $6,500, if sold speedily.
A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

CASTLETON HEIGHTS, S. I.—FOR sale, a fine residence with modern improvements and thirty-three acres of land, and all necessary out-buildings; situation unsurpassed; will be sold very low and on very easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, partially furnished, splendid mansion and grounds, with fruit, garden, &c., in Morristown. Apply to T. W. COWDIN, No. 176 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 19 and 20.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE —Forty-six acres, with large dwelling, &c., five minutes from depot. Will be let if not sold.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

AT YONKERS.—IF YOU WANT A FURnished or unfurnished house or to purchase property at Yonkers, call on or address J. YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, AT CARMANSVILLE—A large dwelling-house, with all modern improvements, on 152d-st. and 11th-av.; rent, $2,500. Also, another house, north side of 152d-st., near 11th-av.; rent, $1,200. Also, mansion-house of the late R. F. Carman, at High Bridge, with all improvements; graperies, bathing-house, &c.; partly furnished; rent, $300 per month, or $3,000 per annum. Inquire at office No. 146 West 31st-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—Brick villa, at low rent, on lease to a good party; gas and all modern conveniences; this place presents great attractions in its beautiful views and close proximity to the City, while enjoying every privacy and retirement afforded by a country life; thirty-five minutes of Wall-st.
HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN SOUTH OXFORD-st., Brooklyn, near Dr. Cuyler's Church, a first-class brown-stone front house, thoroughly and handsomely furnished; the house is in perfect order, and contains all the modern conveniences; possession May 1. For particulars apply to DAVENPORT & REEVES, No. 4 Greene-av., near Oxford-st.

TO LET—AT RYE, ON MILTON ROAD, A large and comfortable dwelling-house containing thirteen rooms; ground high and healthy location; excellent garden, pasture for cow, &c.; rent $800 per annum. Inquire of Mr. FIELD, ticket agent, Rye, or at WM. MATHEWS', No. 54 Catharine-st., office second floor.

TO LET—IN NEWTOWN, L. I., AN OLD-fashioned country residence, containing eight or ten rooms, with four acres of land; abundance of fruit of all kinds; location one of the healthiest and pleasantest parts of the town; four minutes' walk from Flushing Railroad depot; rent $750. Apply to M. C. G. WITTE, No. 94 John-st.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RENTS, FURnished and unfurnished, houses in West 34th, 46th, 47th, 52d, 51st, 57th sts.; East 17th, 33d, 50th, 57th, 59th, 15th, 62d sts.; 5th, Madison and Lexington avs. Lists may be obtained upon application. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—LOW RENT AND DESIRABLE LOcations; Ohio-stone-front four-story houses on 7th-av., near 43d-st. Also, brown-stone houses on 49th, 28th and 12th sts.; all improvements; splendid order. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 1,302 Broadway, or No. 595 6th-av.

TO LET—SOME FULLY-FURNISHED houses on 14th, 34th, 45th and 49th sts.; location and houses first-class; rent, to a good tenant, very low. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 1,302 Broadway, or No. 595 6th-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses at reduced rents in Orange, Montclair, Irvington, Roseville, Yonkers, Tarrytown, Spuyten Duyvil, Rye, Morrisania and Staten Island. Lists may be obtained upon application. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO RENT—AT ASTORIA, L. I., ON SUNSwick's Terrace, thirty minutes from Peck-slip, a large and convenient house, with all modern improvements; suitable for a first-class boarding-house; will be rented for three years or less at $2,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY-SEAT AT THROG'S NECK, DIRECTLY ON THE CLIFF.—To let, a fully furnished house and six to ten acres of lawn and garden, with stable and other out-buildings, gravelly beach, &c.; altogether a most desirable place. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT SMALL HOUSE, BEAUtifully furnished, and in complete order; 5th-av.; suited to parties of taste and means; to a suitable party possession now, and rent to commence in Fall; on Murray Hill.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, A complete Summer and Winter country residence. Parties wishing to negotiate for one of the finest and most complete family residences in this State address T. S. C., Box No. 115 New-York *Times* Office.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AT ORANGE, FURnished or unfurnished, from $500 to $900; cottage at Nyack, on the Hudson, $400; small three-story house above 60th-st., all improvements, only $750. Apply at No. 55 East 4th-st.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—TO LET FOR three or four months, a well-furnished two-story brick cottage, near Otsego Lake; good boating and fishing; rent, $100 per month. McHARG, No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO RENT—ON ORANGE MOUNTAIN, A splendid country-seat, and seven acres; house contains twenty rooms, and has every known improvement; the grounds splendidly laid out; partially furnished. A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., 6 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY AND FRENCH roof brown-stone dwelling, on 130th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., finished with all modern improvements, and in first-class order. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT CEDAR GROVE, S. I., OVERlooking Lower Bay, a good-sized, comfortable cottage, furnished; it has a garden plot and stable attached. Apply to WM. R. MARSH, Greenpoint Ferry.

A THREE-STORY HOUSE TO LET—No. 319 East 41st-st.; all improvements; stone front; possession now. Apply on premises from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AT FLATBUSH—FORTY-FIVE MINUTES Fulton-av. cars, large double mansion, water, gas, stables, three acres, shade and garden, $1,000 a year. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

ASTORIA, L. I.—TO RENT, FURNISHED for Summer or year, house of thirteen rooms on Wardell-st., near East River: fine garden; plenty fruit. Apply on premises to JAS. V. H. LAWRENCE.

TO LET, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR City property, country-seat at Orange, N. J.; charming locality, with three acres land; price $30,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 207 EAST 55TH-ST., A THREE-story high-stoop house, with all the improvements in it. Inquire of MICHAEL FLOOD, No. 165 3d-av., corner of 16th-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY dwelling-house No. 55 Amity-st. For permit apply to T. L. GIBBONS, No. 109 Bleecker-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A COUNTRY-SEAT ON THE HUDSON—To let or lease—The property is known as "Hillside," the residence of the late Joshua Brush, Esq., and consists of about 8 acres of land. The grounds are most tastefully arranged with fine old shade trees, a never-failing spring, extensive lawn, garden and vineyard; fruit is abundant. The mansion, barn, stable, carriage-house and Summer-kitchen are in the very best repair. The place is accessible at all times both by steamboat and railroad. Will be let entire or divided to suit the tenant. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET—FOR SUMMER OR YEAR, TO A small family, a comfortable old-fashioned mansion on the Hudson; furnished; three hours from New-York by Hudson River Railroad or boats; on the most beautiful part of the river, above the Highlands; no mosquitoes; will be let low to an approved tenant. Can learn particulars by addressing Box No. 2,098 Post-office.

AT HIGHLANDS, N. J., A HANDSOME furnished cottage to rent cheap; six acres, with garden, fruit, out-buildings, &c. For particulars apply to DERRICKSON & BARTLETT, No. 30 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, AT ELIZABETH, N. J., a house with eight rooms; seven minutes' walk from the depot; well and cistern in the yard; rent $28 per month. For further particulars address H. C., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 15 West 42d-st., just out of 5th-av. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—IN EAST 51ST-ST., NEAR LEXington-av., four-story brick house, in good order. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FOR RENT,
FINE OFFICES
In the superior marble building Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

The entire floor now occupied by the New-York Life Insurance Company, 87x90, with fine vaults.

The splendid suite of rooms on third floor now occupied by Counselors Jesup and Kennedy.

The very light suite of rooms on fourth floor (back) occupied by Wright, architect, and the front offices on same floor.

ALSO,
The entire upper lofts, very high and superior lights and suitable for an engraver or lithographer.
Inquire of HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT VERY LOW—THE ENTIRE extra-wide store and office building (about 40 feet wide) No. 43 New-st., containing some fine offices, and adjoining the elegant buildings of the Indemnity and Guaranty Company, and near Wall-st. and Exchange-place; rent, $3,750 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST STORY, STORE AND basement No. 50 Bleecker-st., 27x110, area vault under sidewalk, elevator, &c., and next door to F. Nelson & Sons' Publishing House; immediate possession given. For particulars, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE STORE corner of Broadway and Broome-st., now occupied by E. V. Haughwout & Co., 63 feet front by 100 feet deep; five stories high, beside basement and sub-basement. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SMALL STORE AND DWELLING on Fulton-av., Brooklyn; rent $800. Also, a small store, without dwelling, on Fulton-av. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., upstairs; office open until 8 o'clock P. M.

TO RENT—THE NEW STORE IN JOURNAL Building, No. 13 Chatham-st., opposite City Hall, suitable for banker's and broker's office, or any genteel business; four years' lease. Apply at *Journal* Office.

HALL TO RENT—CORNER 34TH-ST. AND Broadway, suitable for a church, Sunday-school, or similar purposes. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST.—TO let, a five-story store, 25x100; will be rented from May 1 for one or more years. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST STORY AND THE lofts of the large building No. 55 Maiden-lane; together or separate. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 465 6TH-av., to rent; 22x90. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

A FINE STORE, WITH BASEMENT, to let; 25 by 75. Terms very low. No. 16 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FAMILY OF ONLY TWO DESIRE a furnished house either in the City or within an hour's ride thereof; location must be healthy, neighborhood genteel, and price reasonable; answers not giving particulars disregarded. Address Room No. 39, No. 14 Wall-st.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, A gentleman's residence to take charge of during the Summer; best City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE; LOcation, Madison-av., between 28th and 34th sts. Address A. B. C., Station G, New-York City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers, &c., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1870,
At 1 P. M., on the premises,
Positive sale, without reserve, by order of A. BOYNTON, Esq.,
THIRTY VILLA PLOTS AT
PASSAIC, N. J.
These lots are handsomely situated on elevated ground, with streets well graded and treed; within eight minutes' walk of station; in the immediate neighborhood of handsome improvements, and commanding fine views. Every lot put up will be absolutely sold without limit. If the day prove stormy, the sale will take place on the 29th inst., at same hour. Terms will be easy; maps. Free passes by the 12 M. train may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SALE BY AUCTION
OF THE
VALUABLE WATER-FRONT WHARF PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN,
Known as
WETMORE'S IRON-YARD,
To close a business.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.
Will sell at auction
On THURSDAY, April 28,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
One-half the block corner of Adams and Plymouth sts., in the City of Brooklyn, being 115 feet on Plymouth-st., 432 feet on Adams-st. to bulkhead line, with pier built 340 feet long and 50 feet wide on pier line, equal with water right to thirty lots. This property has been occupied a number of years as a bonded storage-yard. The ground filled in is equal to ten lots, one-half covered by sheds, and the pier and bulk-head give 900 square feet of dock front, making it, with its accessibility to New-York by different ferries, very desirable for any business requiring facilities for discharging and loading vessels and storage of goods, or for manufacturing purposes. There is of upland about 27,680 feet, of water right about 47,415 feet, making a total of 75,095 feet, or about thirty lots. The pier is 40 feet wide for 164 feet 7 inches, and 50 feet wide for 167 feet. Total length of pier, 331 feet 7 inches. Right to fill out to bulkhead line 192 feet 1 inch by 115 feet 3 inches. Two large platform scales and two railway tracks within the yard will be sold with the property.
Maps at the office of the auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE sale of seventy-seven valuable lots, to be made at auction on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., by MULLER, WILKINS & CO. Said lots are situate on Avenue A, 2d-av. and 4th-av., on 75th, 76th, 92d, 105th, 106th, 133d and 134th sts.; also a large water front on the East River, foot of 76th-st., and a substantial dwelling on 76th-st., with modern improvements. Maps at office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer.
AT NO. 111 BROADWAY, TRINITY Building, Exchange Sales-room, absolute sale by STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer, on MONDAY, 25th April, at 12 M., No. 326 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., three-story high-stoop brown-stone, 17.8x50x91.11, subject to a lease expiring May, 1872, at $1,700 per annum. Permits and terms at basement offices A and B.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Money deposited NOW will draw interest from May 1, at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5.
Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
INTEREST COMMENCES THE FIRST day of each month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1,146 Broadway,
Between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
Money deposited now draws interest from May 1.
FRED'K OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8th-av., corner of 14th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before May 1, will draw interest from May 1.
Assets, $1,614,312 10; surplus, $139,034 77.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KILPATRICK, No. 465 Pearl-st., near Chatham-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—On TUESDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 21 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.:
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—Consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, black-walnut and rose-wood parlor suites in crimson brocatel and reps, French-plate pier mirrors with bases and cornices, rich lace window-curtains with lambrekins, carved rose-wood Sienna marble-top mirror-back etageres, rose-wood marble-top side tables, rose-wood wardrobes, rose-wood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, black-walnut marble-top hall-stand and chairs, carved rose-wood and black-walnut bedsteads and book-cases, library table in black-walnut, chandeliers and gas-fixtures, oak marble-top buffet, oak marble-top extension table, oak dining-chairs in leather, Turkish easy-chairs and lounges, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, crockery, glass-ware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER ON MONDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 77 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.:
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., consisting of Brussels carpets, black-walnut parlor suite in crimson reps, real bronze clocks and coupes, fine oil paintings, French plate pier mirror, Hardy's folding chairs, Turkish lounges and chairs in green reps, black-walnut secretary, black-walnut extension tables, black-walnut marble-top buffet, black-walnut dining chairs in green reps, Rogers' group "How the Fort was Taken," rose-wood marble-top center tables, black-walnut hall-stand, Brussels stair carpets and rods, black-walnut marble-top shaving-stand, enameled and inlaid cottage suites, black-walnut cribs, hair mattresses, pillows and bolsters, beds and bedding, crockery, glass-ware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—On TUESDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 323 East 18th-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—Consisting of Brussels and velvet carpets, gilt-frame French-plate pier mirror, rose-wood marble-top center table, chandeliers and gas brackets, mahogany tete-a-tetes and chairs, cornices, window-shades, hall stand, rose-wood and black-walnut bedsteads, towel racks, mattresses, pillows and bolsters, china, crockery glassware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—On TUESDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 303 East 19th-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, black-walnut parlor suite in green reps, black-walnut marble-top center table, black-walnut lounges, rose-wood seven-octave piano, made by Chickering; piano-stool, oak extension table, oak cane-seat chairs, black-walnut hat rack, black-walnut bedsteads, wash-stands, bureaus, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows; also, an assortment of kitchen furniture, &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on MONDAY, April 25, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 162 East 17th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of rose-wood suite in striped reps, gilt reception chairs, rose-wood center-table, rosewood armoire stand, bronze and marble clock, cornices, French-plate mirrors, reps and lace curtains, rose-wood sofa bedstead, black-walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wash-stands, wardrobes, &c., Turkish lounges, black-walnut chairs, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c.; quantity of china and glass-ware, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the office.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, ROSE-WOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, TUESDAY, April 26, at 11 o'clock, at No. 148 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., all the furniture of the house, viz., rose-wood, walnut and mahogany parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, pier mirrors, damask and lace curtains, rose-wood piano-forte, (Lighte & Bradbury, makers,) mattresses, bolsters and pillows, Brussels and ingrain carpets, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 11 o'clock, at No. 15 East 38th-st., near 5th-av., rose-wood sofas, arm and easy chairs, lounges, oak extension table, fine rose-wood and walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, marble-top tables, fine hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, Axminster, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c. Catalogues now ready at No. 3 Pine-st.

BIBLIOTHECA AMERICANA.
Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York, will sell by auction, commencing May 16, the entire collection of
BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RELATING TO AMERICA,
belonging to Mr. E. P. Boon. This collection is the labor of many years' research, and is particularly rich in Local Histories—Washingtoniana—Lincolniana—Rebellion and Slavery Documents—Trials—Indian Narratives—American Revolution—Early New-England Theology and History—Biographies, &c., &c. The catalogue, 600 pages (3,126 lots,) is now ready, price $1, and may be had of J. Sabin & Sons, No. 84 Nassau-st.; Wm. Gowans, No. 115 Nassau-st.; J. W. Bouton, No. 706 Broadway, or the auctioneer.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
FURNITURE SALES IN BROOKLYN.—JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., TUESDAY, April 26, at 9 A. M., at No. 205 Washington-st., between Concord and Tillary, household furniture, &c.; carpets, &c.
SAME DAY,
at 9 A. M., at No. 213 Dean-st., between Bond and Nevins, household furniture, mirrors, carpets, &c.
SAME DAY,
at 10½ A. M., at No. 168 Gates-av., between Grand and Classon, household furniture, carpets, &c.
SAME DAY,
at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 50 1st-place, handsome parlor and chamber furniture, carpets.
SAME DAY,
at 2 P. M. at No. 416 Henry-st., between Carroll and 1st-place, household furniture, carpets, &c.

EDWARD E. HOYT, Auctioneer.
BY HOYT & WHEELER—STORE NO. 114 Church and Nos. 125 and 127 Duane sts.
CASH ADVANCES made on CONSIGNMENTS, without additional charge.
On WEDNESDAY, April 27,
at 12½ o'clock,
at No. 79 Cedar-st., second floor,
Office No. 3,
1 large iron safe, made by Wilder.
1 medium size iron safe, made by Herring.
To be sold by order of RICHARD WARREN,
Assignee of B. Loder.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
UNITED STATES ARSENAL,
CHARLESTON, S. C., April 16, 1870.
By direction of the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, I will offer for sale at public auction, on May 23, 1870, at 11 A. M., a lot of condemned ordnance stores, consisting of cannon and mortars, cavalry saddles, harness, leather accoutrements, scrap iron, &c. Catalogues of property offered, with terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained at the Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., and at this Arsenal.
S. C. LYFORD,
Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding.

A. B. WALDRON & CO., Auctioneers—Sales-rooms Nos. 108 and 111 Cedar-st.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
At the residence of
WILLIAM H. ATWATER, Esq.,
No. 22 West 128th-st., near 5th-av.,
On TUESDAY, April 26,
At 10½ o'clock,
Enameled and chestnut chamber suites, black-walnut parlor suites, oak dining-room suites, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, crockery, glass, kitchen articles, &c.

J. P. TRAVER, Auctioneer.
PIANOS, FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—TRAVER & ESLER, office No. 58 Liberty-st., will sell on MONDAY, April 25, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence in 84th-st., second house east of 4th-av., seven-octave piano, French-plate mirrors, Brussels and other carpets, parlor, bedroom, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, beds, bedding, oil-paintings, crockery, &c.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, rosewood piano, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, parlor suites, armoirs, wardrobes, book-cases, extension and center tables, best hair mattresses, &c. On MONDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, the entire rich furniture of the private dwelling. Catalogues early on Monday morning.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY E. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO. —THIS DAY, (Monday,) April 25, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River:
6,259 boxes fresh Naples Oranges.
151 boxes fresh Naples Lemons.
Cargo brig *Selina Stanford*, from Naples.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED partnership.—The limited partnership formed on the 17th day of March, 1869, by and between WILLIAM B. WOOD as general partner, and MOSES WOOD, LYMAN NICHOLS and ALVAH CROCKER as special partners, was, by mutual consent of the surviving partners and the executors, &c., of MOSES WOOD, deceased—in his lifetime one of the special partners—dissolved by the death of the said MOSES WOOD, on the 8th day of May, in the year 1869.
WILLIAM B. WOOD, General Partner.
LYMAN NICHOLS, Special Partner.
ALVAH CROCKER, Special Partner.
LYMAN NICHOLS, } Executor of Moses Wood, Special Partner, dec'd.
[United States Internal Revenue stamp, five cents, canceled.] ap25-law4wM*

WE HAVE AUTHORIZED MR. G. G. BECK to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1870.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.
Whereas, HENRY, otherwise HENRY CORRY FLOOD, son of Patrick Flood and Helen Flood, otherwise Corry, his wife, formerly of the City of Dublin, in Ireland, left Ireland for the United States of America in the year 1845, and was last heard of in the year 1858 as residing at Savannah, in the State of Georgia, in the United States of America:
Now, notice is hereby given that if the said Henry, otherwise Henry Corry Flood, applies to Messrs. W. C. Hogan & Sons, of No. 48 York-st., in the City of Dublin, Ireland, solicitors, he will hear of something greatly to his advantage.
Dated this 1st April, 1870.
WILLIAM CALDWELL HOGAN & SONS,
Solicitors, No. 48 York-st., Dublin, Ireland.

NO. 446 4TH-AV.—NOTICE.—LEFT HIS home, Dec. 6, 1869, Ex-Policeman LAWRENCE KIELY. He received a considerable sum of money at the Marshal's office on that day; since that time he has not been heard of. He was subject to fits of insanity. Great fears for his safety are entertained by his friends. He is six feet, light complexion, blue eyes, brown curly hair, and 58 years old. Had on when he left home, gray coat, black pants, gray vest and black cap. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his wife, or Capt. Barlow of the Seventh Ward Station-house. All papers please copy.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest Allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.

Advances made to our Dealers, at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.

We buy, sell, and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices, also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Gold and all first-class Securities, on commission.

Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.

Railroad, State, City, and other Corporate Loans Negotiated.

Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Dividends and Coupons collected.

ST. PAUL, MINN.,
SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE,
At 75 and accrued interest,
$50,000 St. Paul 6 per cents,
Due 1899, interest May and Nov. 21.
$50,000 St. Paul 6 per cents,
Due 1899, interest June and Dec. 21.
COUPON BONDS, $500 AND $1,000.
INTEREST PAYABLE AT
JAY COOKE & CO.'S, NEW-YORK.
ISSUED IN AID OF THE
LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.

Total city debt to March 9, 1870	$783,256 54
Assessed value of city property	7,446,747 00

Real Estate assessed fifty per cent. of real value.
Personal property assessed thirty per cent. of real value.

The City Treasurer redeemed during last fiscal year, of bonds and bills payable	$74,000 00
The annual revenue	297,669 88

The population of St. Paul is 25,000, and is rapidly increasing.
We recommend them as a good investment.
UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 PER CENT. AND OVER,
ALL OF A HIGH ORDER
AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.
INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.
ALSO,
New-York City Railroad stocks and bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gas-light stocks, including an extensive variety of Railroad bonds and other securities, all of a first-class character, paying large dividends and interest at low rates for investment, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
We offer for sale $150,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.
The bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
NO. 33 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS,
Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.
W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

$2,000 REWARD.
CAUTION.
The public are cautioned against negotiating the following United States Bonds of 1864:
Nos. 76,452, 23,952, 63,090.
Nos. 10,876, 76,451, 3,817.
Nos. 3,818, 3,819, —
$1,000 each, stolen this 22d day of April, 1870, from
BACON & HYDE,
No. 37 Fulton-st.

CHICAGO PARK SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
$150,000,000 SECURITY.
Coupons payable in New-York.
For sale at 94.
CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
No. 184 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, March 30, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened May 6.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 142 AND 146 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Safe Deposit Company of New-York, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 142 and 146 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of May, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

HANNIBAL AND NAPLES RAILROAD.—The coupons of the Hannibal and Naples first mortgage bonds, due May 1, will be paid at the office of A. B. BAYLIS & CO., No. 19 William-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA
AT 95, FREE FROM TAX.
After a full examination, we have accepted an agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers AS A THOROUGHLY SAFE, AS WELL AS PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
WE BELIEVE THERE WILL BE NO MORE FAVORABLE TIME TO SELL GOVERNMENTS AND BUY REALLY FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD SECURITIES—SUCH AS THESE—THAN THE PRESENT.
JAY COOKE & CO., NEW-YORK.
Subscriptions will also be received at BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, Banking-house of HOWES & MACY, and at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 32 Pine-st., where pamphlets and full information may be had. W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.
First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company.
These bonds are part of the first and only issue of the Company for $1,000,000, covering its entire property, and are at the rate of $13,700 per mile. Of the whole amount $600,000 have been already placed, leaving but $400,000 to be sold. They are 7 per cent. coupon bonds due in 1887, interest payable 1st January and July in New-York. The Road is in operation. It is 73 miles long, extending from La Porte on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern to Peru, where it connects with the Toledo, Wabash and Western and the Peru and Indianapolis Roads. It runs through one of the finest sections of Indiana, and makes a connecting link in the best through line from Chicago to Indianapolis, and thence to Cincinnati and Louisville.
We confidently offer these bonds as a desirable security to investors, AS THE NET EARNINGS OF THE ROAD FROM THE OPENING HAVE BEEN IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ITS BONDED DEBT, AND ARE CONSTANTLY INCREASING. Besides it is designed to extend the Road to Lake Michigan at New Buffalo or Michigan City the coming season, which will also greatly increase its earnings.
J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 27 Wall-st.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.
Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1870.
PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.
WINONA AND ST. PETER RAILROAD COMPANY.
The Company offer for sale $650,000 of its First Mortgage and $614,000 of its Second Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, which are authorized and issued for the construction and extension of its line of road from Winona to St. Peter, about 140 miles, in the State of Minnesota; 118 miles of which are already in operation, completed and equipped.
This Company is wholly owned by and operated in the interest of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, and these Bonds, besides being a special and ample mortgage security on the property, are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, by authority of the State of Wisconsin.
The Bonds are a part of an issue of $20,000 per mile of the first mortgage, and $12,000 per mile of the second mortgage, respectively bearing interest at seven per cent., coupons payable semi-annually in New-York,—the first mortgage interest on 1st of January and July, and the second mortgage on 1st of May and November.
Sealed proposals will be received until Monday, April 25, 1870, at 12 noon, by the Treasurer, A. L. Pritchard, to whom they should be addressed, at the office of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, where any further information will be given.
Bidders, in naming their rate, will please take notice that these bonds will be awarded FLAT, to wit:
The First Mortgage Bond will have the coupon on, which will mature July 1, 1870.
The Second Mortgage Bond will have the coupon on, which will mature May 1, 1870.
Successful bidders will be notified immediately, on or before April 26, and the bonds will be delivered, and payment required, at this office, on or before 2 P. M., Saturday, April 30, 1870.
The Company reserves the right to reject any bids not considered for its interest in offering this first-class security.
A. L. PRITCHARD,
Treasurer Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company.

ELECTION.
OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1870.
The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at this office on Monday, May 9, 1870. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., HOWARD BUILDING, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 14, 1870.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 12th inst., at this office, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

LEONARD KIRBY,	ED'N R. LIVERMORE,
R. RAND'H MARTIN,	M. B. CARPENTER,
WM. B. SKIDMORE,	AAR'N RUTHERFORD,
JOHN CASTREE,	SAMUEL HANNA,
FRANCIS A. RAY,	JOHN KEYSER,
HENRY ELSWORTH,	MOSES W. FISH,
THOMAS PATON,	JOSEPH COLWELL,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,	T. G. MATTHEWS,
RUTSEN SUCKLEY,	JOEL D. HUNTER,
WILSON G. HUNT,	AARON CLAFLIN,
DANIEL DREW,	CHAS. H. LUDINGTON,
JOHN J. MORRIS,	HARVEY WEED,
GEORGE OPDYKE,	EZRA WHEELER,
GEORGE W. ELDER,	LYMAN A. JACOBUS,
JAMES C. GULICK,	WASH'G'N L. COOPER,
THOMAS REED,	J. W. G. CLEMENTS,
O. W. BIRD,	MARSH'L O. ROBERTS,
GARDNER G. YVELIN,	EDGAR HYATT,
WALTER W. PRICE,	VALENTINE KIRBY,
SAMUEL T. KNAPP,	FRANCIS JENKINS,
NATHANIEL SMITH,	PETER ROWE.
JOHN ROMER,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board LEONARD KIRBY, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th day of May inclusive.
By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

THE EVANSVILLE AND CRAWFORDSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Redemption of bonds by the sinking fund.—On the 1st day of May, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, nineteen bonds of the issue of April 1, 1854, presented by the lowest bidder by sealed proposals, indorsed "Bids for Sinking Fund," addressed to R. G. Ralston, President, will be redeemed for said Railroad Company.
(Signed,) R. G. RALSTON,
President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the South Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Walnut and 6th sts., St. Louis, Mo., on THURSDAY, April 28 inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing directors for the ensuing year, for the amendment and adoption of by-laws, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting. By order of the directors.
WM. A. HAYES, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

A NEW-YORK STATE GOLD SECURITY.
FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
FIRST MORTGAGE TWENTY-YEAR SEVEN
PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE
MONTICELLO AND PORT JERVIS RAILWAY
COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
FOR SALE AT 95 FLAT.
Principal and interest payable at the counter of the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York.
COUPONS PAYABLE QUARTER-YEARLY,
Viz.: Jan. 1, April 1, July 1, Oct. 1.
QUARTER-YEARLY COUPONS ARE A NEW FEATURE,
and will prove a most convenient form of income.
JOHN B. MURRAY, 17 Nassau-st., New-York.

RAILROAD NOTICES.
ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD OFFICE, ALBANY, April 5, 1870.
At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held at their offices this day, the following resolutions were adopted:
Resolved, That the transfer-books of this Company be closed on 15th April next at 3 P. M.
Resolved, That the transfer-books be reopened on 25th April next, at the National Bank of Commerce in the City of New-York, which institution, in accordance with the request of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, is hereby appointed by this Board (to act until further notice) the sole agency for the transfer of the stock of this Company on and after that date.
Resolved, That as soon as the outstanding floating indebtedness of this Company shall be ascertained and liquidated, the funds realized from the assets of the Company on hand at the time of the lease of this road to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and remaining after payment of all outstanding indebtedness, shall be ratably divided among the stockholders of record, on the closing of the transfer-books, April 15, 1870.
Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to cause these resolutions to be advertised in two daily papers of Albany and New-York, and to mail a copy thereof to each shareholder.
Attest: W. L. M. PHELPS, Secretary.

REMOVAL.
Messrs. L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., American Bankers, Paris, have transferred their offices from No. 8 Place de la Bourse to No. 33 Rue du dix Decembre, near the Grand Hotel.
Letters for travelers received and forwarded.
New-York Correspondents, Messrs. AUSTIN BALDWIN, & CO., Bankers, No. 70 Broadway.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, April 6, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 27th day of April, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 4th day of June next, at 10 A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 5, 1870.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS. —Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, twenty-four bonds, numbered as follows: 69, 384, 218, 107, 31, 16, 525, 275, 282, 564, 318, 22, 146, 390, 491, 6, 310, 247, 131, 372, 150, 335, 193 and 119, of $1,000 each for redemption.
According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1870. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 18, 1870.
NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING SINKING fund convertible bonds of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have this day been designated by lot for redemption, numbered as follows: 764, 804, 995, 996, 997, of $1,000 each.
According to the terms of the sinking fund, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1870, and the bonds will be redeemed on presentation and surrender at the office of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
ISAAC H. KNOX, } Commissioners.
THEO. ROOSEVELT, }

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., ST. LOUIS, April 20, 1870.
THE COUPONS AND INTEREST ON registered bonds, due May 1, 1870, on the first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.
Holders of twenty or more coupons will leave the same one day for verification.
The transfer books for registered bonds will be closed April 28, and reopen May 2.
C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO R. R. CO., No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 19, 1870.
THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest due May 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after May 1, at the banking-house of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.
The transfer books for bonds registered, coupons detached, will be closed April 29 and reopened May 2.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, President.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1870.
THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, and of the Sinking Fund Bonds of the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad Company, due May 1, will be paid on presentation on and after that date, at the St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., less Government tax.
B. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, April 25, 1870.
THE INTEREST PAYABLE ON THE 1st day of May next on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company Sinking Fund Bonds, and the interest due on the 1st and the 6th days of May next on the Albany City Bonds issued to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, will be paid at this office. CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
THE COUPONS OF STERLING Bonds and Interest Bond of this Company, due May 1, 1870, will be paid to English holders at office of C. M. LAMPSON & CO., No. 64 Queens, London; to holders in the Northern States at office of SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st., New-York, and to holders in the Southern States at the office of the Company, in Mobile. A. L. WILLOUGHBY,
Secretary and Treasurer Mobile and Ohio Railroad Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, CLEVELAND, April 9, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-half per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York, on the 25th inst., and for thirty days thereafter. The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen on the 26th inst.
GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1870.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared their usual quarterly dividend, free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d May next at the office of the Company.
Transfer books will close 20th inst. until 2d May.
WM. WHITE, President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank has been declared payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 2d day of May next.
The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to May 2d. By order
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1870.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after May 2, free of all taxes. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to May 2, 1870. By order,
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, MO., April 18, 1870.
THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company due May 1, 1870, will be paid in Gold upon presentation on and after May 1, 1870, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, free of Government tax. L. M. LAWSON, President.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 95 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, April 23, 1870.
COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THIS Company, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, free from Government tax. If holders of twenty-five or more coupons will present them at the office before the 28th inst., checks will be ready for them on the 30th inst.
JAMES R. GOULD, Treasurer.

DENVER PACIFIC RAILWAY OFFICE, DENVER, COLORADO, April 15, 1870.
THE INTEREST COUPON DUE MAY 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, will be paid in gold coin on presentation at the banking-house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., New-York.
D. H. MOFFATT, Jr., Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1870.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent. has been declared by this Bank, free from all taxation, payable on the 2d day of May next, to which date the transfer-books will remain closed.
JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILROAD, First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. E. F. WINSLOW, President.
ST. LOUIS, MO., April 21, 1870.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a quarterly dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of May. R. BUCK, Cashier.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD'S LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, April 27 | Malta, Saturday, May 7
Persia, Saturday, April 30 | Africa, Wednesday, May 11
Java, Wednesday, May 4 | Asia, Saturday, May 14
China, Saturday, May 7 | Calabria, Wednesday, May 18
Tripoli, Thursday, May 5 | Scotia, Wednesday, May 18

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, first carrying Steerage passengers.
First Cabin....$130, gold. | Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return tickets.....$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. | Steerage....$30, currency.
Return tickets.....$120, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown.....$35, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 30, 1 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, May 3, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 14, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	30	Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE
Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:
IOWA.....April 27 | AUSTRALIA.....May 14
CAMBRIA.....April 30 | COLUMBIA.....May 21
ANGLIA.....May 7 | EDINBURGH.....May 28
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $75 and $65.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $22.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, April 30
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, May 14
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSEAU..SATURDAY, May 28
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, June 11
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket.) $145 and $75.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..April 27, at 2 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD.....May 4, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH..May 11, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY..May 18, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Captain PRICE.....May 25, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.....June 1, at 4 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, April 30, at 6:30 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $225 to $170. | Steerage, $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
MAY 5—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco June 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freights for San Francisco will go as fast.
Freight for ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, May 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in coming inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL,
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. WEBB, April 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, June 22.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, April 28.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. R. EDWARDS, May 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAM, May 12.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA. SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M. The new steamers
WINCHESTER, Capt. PALMER, Tuesday, April 26.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. PEAKEN, Friday, May 13.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS. No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, April 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM SHIPS
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, April 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESSEMAN, THURSDAY, April 28, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 58 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 30, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, April 30, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 99 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Algar, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates. at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 652 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE
THE NEW-YORK, FLORIDA AND GULF STEAMSHIP LINE WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
Capt. LIMEBURNER,
On WEDNESDAY, May 4, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
Passage to Fernandina, $20.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. B. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
(Change of pier to No. 42 North River.)
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known, first-class side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 42 North River on SATURDAY, April 30, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 58 Liberty-st.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS
AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
WE HAVE LATELY
Reduced the Prices of our Entire Stock in these Departments.
PARTIES WHO MAY WISH TO REFURNISH THEIR HOUSES CAN NOW DO SO AT THE
LOW PRICES OF 1861.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., COR. CHRYSTIE.

NEW DRESS GOODS,
Including a full line of
STRIPED AND FIGURED GRENADINES,
FROM 25 CENTS PER YARD.
ALL SILK GRENADINES,
BLACK AND WHITE HERNANIS,
BYZANTINES, FLORENTINES, &c.,
will be opened MONDAY, April 25, by
Lord & Taylor,
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.,
GRAND-ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE-ST.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
HOUSEKEEPING
DRY GOODS.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS WILL BE OFFERED TO PURCHASERS OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES BY
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,
GRAND-ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.
Will continue to offer during the present week A VARY LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LINEN SHEETING, full 2 yards wide, 55c. and 65c. per yard.
LINEN SHEETING, full 2¼ yards wide, 75c. to $1 per yard.
TABLE DAMASK, 8-4 wide, 50c., 60c., 75c., and upward.
FRINGED DAMASK DOYLIES, 50c. per dozen.
5-8 BREAKFAST NAPKINS, $1 and $1 25 per dozen.
ALL-LINEN HUCK TOWELS, $1 per dozen.
WIDE HUCK TOWELING, 16c. per yard.
11-4 MARSEILLES QUILTS, $1 75 each.
&c., &c., &c., TOGETHER WITH A
SPLENDID STOCK
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
SILK AND WORSTED TERRYS,
REAL LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
LENO AND GUIPURE CURTAINS,
CORNICES AND TABLE COVERS,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.

AT KINZEY'S.
GREAT PANIC IN IMPORTED GOODS.
GOODS SELLING FOR CURRENCY LESS THAN GOLD COST.
TRIMMINGS.
SILK FRINGES, 25c., 50c., 60c., 75c. PIECE.
SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c., 50c., 60c., 75c. PIECE.
SILK GIMPS, 25c., 50c., 60c., 75c. PIECE.
FLUTED TRIMMINGS, 50c. PIECE.
SILK FRINGES, 8c., 10c., 12½c. YARD.
WHITE COTTON FRINGES, 25c. TO 40c. PIECE.
WHITE MARSEILLES TRIMMINGS, 10c., 15c., 25c. PIECE.
COLORED MARSEILLES TRIMMINGS, 10c., 15c., 25c. PIECE.
LARGE LOT BLACK SILK FRINGES, 25c. to $1 DOZEN.
TRIMMING SILKS AND SATINS.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
RIBBONS.
CORD-EDGE RIBBONS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c. PIECE.
SATIN RIBBONS, 25c., 50c., 75c., 80c., 85c. PIECE.
FANCY RIBBONS, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c. YARD.
SASH RIBBONS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c.
SILK ROMAN TIES, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c.
SILK CRAVAT-POINT TIES, 10c., 12½c., 25c.
RICH SATIN TIES, 25c., 31c., 40c.
WIDE RICH FANCY RIBBONS, 25c. YARD.
MILLINERY GOODS.
ALL THE NEW SHAPES IN HATS,

PRINCESS,	SUEZ,	EUGENIE,
BEATRICE,	LINDA,	ALPHINE,
ARTHUR,	STAR,	ARABIAN,
TYROLESE,	ANNIE'S,	PAULA,

WITH ALL THE OTHER NEW SHAPES.
ALL THE NEW SHAPES IN BONNETS.
CLOSING LOT OF STRAW HATS, 25c.
CLOSING LOT OF NEAPOLITAN BONNETS, 25c.
SCHOOL AND SUN HATS, 25c. and 50c.
ALL THE NEW HAT FRAMES, 8c.
ALL THE NEW BONNET FRAMES, 15c.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, 10c. spray.
OPENING NEW FRENCH FLOWERS.
OPENING PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
KID GLOVES, STITCHED BACKS, 40c. PAIR.
GENUINE FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50c. PAIR.
LADIES' REAL KID, BLACKS, 50c. PAIR.
MISSES' FRENCH KIDS, 25c. AND 40c. PAIR.
LADIES' KIDS, TWO BUTTONS, 50c. PAIR.
GENTS' BEST KID GLOVES, 50c. PAIR.
LADIES' HOSE, 12½c., 15c., 19c., 25c.
LADIES' REGULAR MADE, 25c., 29c., 31c., 35c.
FINE LISLE AND BALBRIGGAN HOSE.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c., 9c., 10c., 12c., 14c.
FINE HEMSTITCH, 8c., 10c., 12c., 16c., 20c., 22c.
NEEDLE-WORK AND HEMSTITCH, 20c., 25c., 31c., 35c.
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c.
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 15c., 20c., 25c., 29c.
NEEDLE-WORK AND LACE GOODS.
WORKED SETS, 25c., 50c., 60c., 75c., up.
RUFFLINGS ALL KINDS, 15c. to 50c. piece.
LACE COLLARS, 29c. to $4.
REAL GUIPURE LACES, 15c. yard up.
PATENT VALENCIENNES LACES, 25c. dozen.
PARASOL COVERS, 90c. to $12.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, $5 to $50.
FANCY GOODS.
ENGLISH STAR BRAIDS, 20c., 25c. dozen.
ENGLISH CROCHET BRAIDS, 15c., 20c., 25c. dozen.
FANCY ALPACA BRAIDS, 15c. piece.
ENGLISH TOOTHBRUSHES, 6c., 10c.
SILK, SATIN, AND VELVET BUTTONS.
SPOOL-COTTONS, 3c. and 5c., full length.
MACRINE SILKS, 5c., 10c. spool.
SKEIN AND SPOOL SILKS, 1c.
JET AND FANCY JEWELRY, 25c. to $1 set.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 4TH AND AMITY STS.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS
Will find it their interest to examine our stock.
WE SELL CHEAP AND CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.
JOBBING ROOMS UPSTAIRS,
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

INDIA SHAWLS, HAIR SHAWLS.—Ladies looking for open-centered Shawls a little more select than ordinary had better see my goods. I. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 19th-st.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
At $1 25 per yard.
FIVE-FRAME ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,
At $2 per yard and upward.
FRENCH MOQUETTES AND AXMINSTERS,
$3 50 to $5 per yard.
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTONS,
From $3 to $3 75 per yard.
IMPERIAL THREE-PLIES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAINS, VENETIANS FOR HALLS, STAIRS, &c., &c.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS.
FRESH CANTON MATTINGS, IN FANCY, RED CHECKED AND WHITE, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS of every description.
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
FRENCH DROP CURTAINS AND LACE BEDSPREADS,
TAPESTRY AND EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
WINDOW HOLLANDS, SHADES, CORNICES, BRACKETS, &c., &c.
N. B.—Cabinet-makers' and Upholsterers' attention is called to the above stock, offering great inducements.
LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS'
OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.
COMPLETE WARDROBES ready made, and to order at short notice.
ALSO,
REAL LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 19th-st.

GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTHS'
HOSIERY,
UNDERGARMENTS, READY-MADE SHIRTS,
COLLARS AND CUFFS,
CRAVATS, TIES, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, &c., &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
N. B.—Shirts, Collars and Cuffs to order at short notice.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
EVERYTHING REDUCED.
KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES,
JUST OPENED.
Spring Assortment in all the Fashionable Shades, $1, worth $1 50.
Also,
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, MADERIA OR GUIPURE BANDS, LLAMA LACE JACKETS, SACQUES, &c., VALENCIENNES AND POINT LACES, BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES.
Ladies will find this a golden opportunity to purchase fine LACE GOODS at the lowest price for the last ten years.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, NO. 773 BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND.
Nos. 26 Duane-st. and 752 Broadway, New-York.
Nos. 134 and 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.
NOTE.—These are our only offices.
This old and well-known establishment, now in the second half century of its existence, are prepared, as usual, to execute all orders for dyeing and cleansing ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods, in the best and most improved manner.

FURNITURE.
CABINET FURNITURE.
First-class FURNITURE, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
MANUFACTURERS.
No. 224 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

WARREN WARD, & CO.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.
Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE. MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at reduced prices, at KELTY'S Furniture Store, No. 661 Broadway.

CHAIRS.—EMERSON'S PATENT ROCKING and reclining, at KELTY'S Furniture Store, Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

PUBLIC NOTICES.
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, April 14, 1870.
TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—SIR: Notice is hereby given that at an election to be held in this State on the third Tuesday of May next, (May 17,) pursuant to the provisions of chapter 38, laws of 1870, (passed March 22, 1870,) entitled "An act to provide for an election of Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, and Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York," the following officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and
Six Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals,
whose terms of office, as provided in said act, and in the sixth article of the Constitution of the State of New-York, will commence on the first Monday of July, 1870, and terminate as provided in the said Constitution and in the eighth section of said act.
Also, three additional Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, whose terms of office, as provided in said act, and in the sixth article of the Constitution of the State of New-York, will commence on the first Monday of July, 1870.
The attention of City Election Boards, Inspectors and Canvassers of Election and County Canvassers is respectfully directed to sections one, two, three, four and five of chapter 86, Laws of 1870, herewith printed, as to their duties under said act.
SECTION 1. A Chief Judge and six Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals shall be chosen by the electors of the State on the third Tuesday of May next, pursuant to the judiciary or sixth article of the Constitution. The names of all persons voted for at such election by any elector shall be upon one ballot, which shall designate the person voted for as Chief Judge and the persons voted for as Associate Judges, and no elector shall vote for more than the Chief Judge and four of the Associate Judges. Such ballot shall be indorsed "Judiciary," and the Inspectors of Election shall provide a box labeled "Judiciary" in which the ballots shall be deposited. The person receiving the highest number of votes as Chief Judge and the six persons receiving the highest number of votes for Associate Judges shall be deemed chosen at such election.
SEC. 2. At the same election there shall be chosen by the electors of the City and County of New-York three additional Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said City and County, as required by the said sixth article of the Constitution. The names of the persons voted for shall be upon one ballot, which shall be separate from the ballot mentioned in the preceding section, and shall be indorsed "Judiciary, Common Pleas." The Inspectors shall keep a box labeled "Judiciary, Common Pleas," in which the ballots shall be deposited. The three persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be deemed chosen at such election.
SEC. 3. Notice of such election shall be given and published for not less than four weeks preceding the same. As to the Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, the notice shall be given as now required by law in reference to general elections, and as to Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas in New-York, it shall be given as now required in reference to local elections in that City. No omission of notice shall invalidate any election provided for in this act.
SEC. 4. At such election the registry of votes, if any such registry of votes be required by the then existing law, prepared and used at the last preceding general or charter election, as the case may be, shall be used, but the Inspectors of Election shall meet in their several election districts, on the Friday and Saturday preceding the election, to revise, correct and complete, and shall revise, correct and complete said registry, in the manner now required by law in reference to general and charter elections, if such registry shall then be required by law.
SEC. 5. The Board of State Canvassers shall meet on the second Tuesday of June next, to canvass the votes for Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, and shall thereupon proceed according to existing laws; and except as in this act otherwise provided, all laws in force at the time in respect to the holding of elections, the qualifications of voters, the punishment for illegal voting, the canvassing and returning of the votes, and all laws prescribing the duties of inspectors, officers and Boards in reference to elections, shall apply to the election authorized by this act, so far as the same shall be applicable thereto. Any vacancy in the office of Inspector of Election, in any election district in the State, shall be filled in the manner provided by law, on or before the day of such election. Respectfully, JAMES M. SMITH,
H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COURT-HOUSE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
April 16, 1870.
I certify the above to be a true copy of the original election notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of newspapers will not insert this advertisement unless especially authorized so to do. See chapter 480, Laws of 1860.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 6 MADISON-SQUARE, SOUTH-ST.
Mrs. PUTNAM will have for a few days a magnificent suite of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining-room, two bedrooms, bath, &c., vacated May 1, to rent, with private table only, for the season or year.

NO. 309 4TH-AV.—A SECOND FLOOR, newly and handsomely furnished, consisting of four bedrooms, parlor, dressing and bath room, to rent with board; front can be divided to accommodate two families; undoubted references.

A PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE will let a handsomely-furnished second floor, together or in suites, with or without board, to suit reliable parties; references given and required. Apply to or address M. S., No. 50 West 25th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A WELL-FURnished second-story front room, adjoining bath; family private; west side. Address DAYTON, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

NO. 37 WEST 29TH-ST.—FINE ROOMS, with first-class board, for single gentlemen or families; highest references given and required; liberal arrangements for the winter.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—THE ENTIRE floor, with bath, &c., to let, with or without private table; also a suite of rooms and a single room; references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET ON second floor, to single gentlemen, in private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; reference exchanged.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND VERY DESirable rooms on second floor may be had by permanent parties; family small; best references exchanged. Apply immediately at No. 19 East 17th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL TAKE A few boarders in a first-class brown-stone house No. 28 Lamartine-place, (No. 257 West 29th-st.;) references exchanged.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING a handsomely-furnished room in a strictly private family in 20th-st., east of Madison-av., may address J. A. A., Box 161 *Times* Office; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN THE vicinity of Madison Park will rent three rooms to gentlemen without board. Address A. BOWEN, Station D.

NO. 129 WEST 12TH-ST., (BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs., a handsome suite of rooms, with board, to gentleman, or gentleman and wife; references exchanged.

NO. 362 LEXINGTON-AV., MURRAY HILL.—A strictly private family will let second floor of very neat house, furnished, with board to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF BROADway and 25th-st.; rooms en suite and single; handsomely-furnished house, and location desirable; opposite Hoffman House and adjoining St. James Hotel.

NO. 215 EAST 15TH-ST.—A LARGE handsomely-furnished second floor room to let, with board; modern conveniences, &c.; near Stuyvesant-square; reference required.

FIFTEENTH-ST., NO. 117, HALF block east of Union-square, to let, without board; nicely-furnished rooms; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

NO. 123 EAST 19TH-ST., SOUTH-west corner of Irving-place; a suite of rooms on second floor to let, with private table only; unexceptionable references given and required.

A CHOICE OF ONE OR FIVE NICEly-furnished rooms; terms moderate; private family; unexceptionable location, near Broadway. No. 104 West 29th-st.

GREAT FAMILY RESORT AT LIBERAL RATES.—Park-avenue Hotel, (European plan,) Park-av. and 42d-st.; 200 richly furnished rooms, en suite or singly.

NO. 7 EAST 16TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms, en suite or separate, with board; private table if desired; house entirely first-class; references.

A LARGE AND SMALL ROOM COMmunicating, on second floor, to let without board, to gentlemen. Call at No. 40 East 26th-st.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, with board, to gentlemen only, No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 20 UNION-SQUARE.—FURNISHED room to let by the year or for the Summer.

COUNTRY BOARD.
BOARD MAY BE HAD FOR THE Summer at a farm-house thirty-five miles from New-York, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, five minutes' walk from station; table first-class; house well shaded; stabling for horses. Address Box No. 47 Raritan, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS and a good table; water throughout the house; plenty of fruit, milk, &c.; six miles north of Harlem, and near Long Island Sound. Address B., No. 53 East 10th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD FROM 1ST OF MAY.—Pleasant farm-house, well shaded, 80 miles from City, opposite Hyde Park, two miles from river; high land. Terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEPTUNE HOUSE,
NEW-ROCHELLE. Mr. FISH, having disposed of his hotel in the City, proposes to open the last of June, or earlier, and remain open late. Families wishing to secure rooms for the season can make most favorable terms. Application can be made to W. L. FISH, Clifford House, No. 1,242 Broadway.

THE PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This favorite hotel, having been entirely renovated and thoroughly refitted with accommodations equal to those of any first-class Summer house in the country, will be opened on the 1st of May, under a new management. Parties wishing to engage rooms will please apply on the premises.
PAULL & KING, Managers.

MUSICAL.
PIANO-FORTES—SECOND HAND OF VArious makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st.,
Between Broadway and 5th-av.
Pianos to rent.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

A NEW SCALE, 7 1-2 OCTAVE rose-wood, overstrung piano, full iron frame, French, grand action, round corners, elegantly-carved legs and case, all latest improvements; also, ninety yards best velvet carpeting at No. 50 East 4th-st., two doors from the Bowery.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S warerooms, No. 5 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

STEAMBOATS.
STONINGTON LINE,
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES, Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
At 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE
Com. A. G. SIMMONS, Com. B. M. SIMMONS,
Having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
The ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also, at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

STEAMER D. E. MARTIN.
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 27th-st. at 3½, for passengers only.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The health of Recorder HACKETT continued to improve during yesterday, and there is no doubt that he will be able to resume his judicial duties in the McFarland trial today at 11 A. M.

Rev. R. M. S. WALTON, of the Lexington-avenue M. E. Church, preached last evening on the relation of women to the Christian Church. He contended that the talent and influence peculiar to women should be employed more in the active duties of Christianity, and especially in ameliorating the condition of her own sex in heathen lands, and in carrying the benefits of the Gospel to the poor and lowly about her. This he considered her truest and highest mission.

A meeting of master ship-wrights was held on Saturday afternoon at No. 158 South-street, Mr. THOMAS STACK, President, in the chair. All of the master ship-wrights of New-York and vicinity were present or represented, and the present strike was considered and deprecated. It was the unanimous opinion of the meeting that the only way New-York ship-wrights could hope to obtain their share of trade was to persist in the resolution reducing wages from $4 to $3 50 per day, as published on the 16th inst., and the meeting adjourned with the understanding that there would be no deviation from such published notice under any circumstances.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 29.792 inches; maximum at 0 h. 0 m. A. M., April 17, 30.178 inches; minimum at 12 P. M., April 18, 29.484 inches; range, 6.94 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 49°; maximum at 6 P. M., April 22, 62.7°; minimum at 0 h. 0 m. A. M., April 17, 40°; range, 22.7°. April 17, rain from 9 A. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water, .80 inch; April 18, rain from 0 h. 0 m. A. M. to 8½ P. M., amount of water, .44 inch; April 21, rain from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M., amount of water, .01 inch. Total amount of water for week, 1.25 inches. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,588 miles.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning Officer YOUNG, of the Fifteenth Precinct, discovered two boys, named THOMAS DELANEY and GEORGE WILSON, in the cigar-store of VICTOR GEREUDY, of No. 1,572 Broadway. They effected an entrance by smashing a plate-glass window in front of the store, but on seeing the officer they hastily fled. He, however, succeeded in arresting them, and on being brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, they were held to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

The Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society of this City held their forty-seventh annual meeting at the Orphan Asylum building, corner of Third-avenue and Seventy-seventh-street, yesterday forenoon, Mr. MYER STERN presiding. The annual report was read, from which it appears that the total number of orphans at the asylum is now 154. The number of applications made to the relief branch of the Society was 4,011, and the amount of money distributed, $14,648 86. The total receipts were $53,472 63, and the total amount of its disbursements $52,707 08. The number of members of the Society is about 5,400. The election of new officers will take place today.

The Young Men's Christian Association hold their monthly meeting this (Monday) evening in their large hall corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue. Full reports of committees will be presented, and addresses made by Rev. WILLIAM N. MCVICAR, of this City, and JOHN W. WILLIAMS, Esq., of England.

Among the passengers by the steam-ship *Nemesis* from Liverpool, are Rev. Wm. ARNOTT and Dr. BLAIKIE, deputed from the Free Church of Scotland to the Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States in Philadelphia.

About 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire was discovered in the stable of SAMUEL VERRITLORD, at No. 531 West Thirty-ninth-street. The building and contents were destroyed. The loss was $500, no insurance. The shanty of HENRY PENEFORD, No. 549 West Thirty-ninth-street, was also destroyed by the flames; loss $500, no insurance. THOMAS WILSON's shanty, No. 557, was also burned; loss $300. JOHN MORRISON, in another shanty, sustained a loss of $100, and the stable of JAMES FITZPATRICK, No. 541 West Fortieth-street, was damaged to the extent of $100, no insurance. The origin of the flames is unknown.

The second annual reunion and dinner of the New-York Association of the Alumni of Union College will be held at Delmonico's on the 26th inst., (Tuesday,) at 6 o'clock. A large attendance is expected, including Gov. HOFFMAN, who will preside, and the new President, Mr. AIKEN, who will respond to one of the toasts.

A fire occurred at 5½ o'clock yesterday morning in the cigar-box manufactory of LEOPOLD OPPENHEIMER, at No. 101 Lewis-street, when a damage of $200 was occasioned. Another fire occurred about the same time in the apartments of JOSEPHINE WILLARD, at No. 79 Mercer-street, caused by a candle setting fire to some wearing apparel. JOSEPHINE was severely burned on the left leg and arm, and removed to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHANNA LYNCH, a native of Ireland, aged twenty-seven, was found early yesterday in an open lot in One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue, apparently ill. She informed the Police that she resided in the neighborhood, and gave birth to a child on Saturday afternoon, when her husband, CORNELIUS LYNCH, came home in an intoxicated condition and drove her out of the house. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and the husband will be arrested if the story proves true.

The Germans of the Badish Revolution of 1849, held a well-attended meeting at Lincoln Hall, corner of Houston and Allen streets, yesterday afternoon, Gen. MAX WEBER presiding. It was resolved to hold a picnic on the 13th of next month, the anniversary of the outbreak of that revolution. A Committee of Arrangements and other committees were appointed.

ALEX. MCALLISTER, aged nineteen, and residing at the corner of Dey and Greenwich streets, was brought before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, at the Tombs, on a charge of having run against and knocked down Officer JOSEPH CLAVIN, of the Third Precinct. The hind wheel of the prisoner's truck passed over the policeman's head and rendered him insensible. MCALLISTER was unconscious of the accident until arrested. He was remanded by the Magistrate, as CLAVIN is not expected to survive his injuries, being now in Bellevue Hospital under medical care.

As the 1st day of May occurs this year on Sunday, most of those who intend to change their places of abode are preparing to move on the last day of April.

WILLIAM STACK, of No. 26 Rector-street, quarreled with an unknown man last night, near his residence, and was stabbed in the abdomen. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition.

Major JAS. M. HAGGERTY has been appointed Deputy Naval Officer, vice DE FOREST, removed. The appointment gives general satisfaction in political circles.

The delegates of the German Co-operative Life Insurance Association, Hildise Union, held a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms, yesterday afternoon, and elected fifteen directors and a financial committee of five. The Association numbers now, in eighty-eight sections, over 3,000 members in this and adjoining States.

BROOKLYN.

At a meeting of the American Colonization Society held last evening in the Clinton-avenue Congregational Church—Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON—Rev. Dr. NORTHRUP, Secretary of the Society, gave some interesting details regarding the present state of the Liberian Republic. Since the date of the organization the Socity has received from all sources the sum of $2,320,751 22, and has colonized in Liberia 18,000 persons. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. SCHENCK and Rev. Dr. SAMPSON.

At a meeting of the Building Association of the German proprietors of the City of Breslau, held in the Dramatic Hall, Livingston-street, the election of the directors for buildings resulted in the choice of Mr. SCHLEIER. It was also agreed that the statutes should be so modified as to enable the Committee to borrow money on the value of the ground. The inauguration of the city was postponed till Whit-Monday, when thirty houses will have been erected.

Yesterday evening a lecture was delivered by Rev. RAPHAEL D'C. LEWIN, Rabbi of the Reformed Jewish congregation of the Temple Israel, Brooklyn, upon the "Jewish Pulpit." The lecture was in aid of the fund for the alterations which have been made in their new place of worship in Greene-avenue. Before the lecture Mr. MORRIS ABRAHAMS, a musical amateur, performed a voluntary on the organ with much taste and feeling.

About 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, REUBEN KELLY, aged twenty-seven years, fell into the water from an ice-barge, lying at the foot of Division-avenue, E. D., and was drowned. The body was recovered.

LONG ISLAND.

The bill incorporating the new Long Island City passed the Senate Saturday and now only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law, it having passed the Assembly Friday. The city will not be entitled to any Supervisor, the duty of that office devolving upon the Supervisor of Newtown. The original act gave the city one, but it was feared that the jealousies of the eastern towns of Queens County would defeat the bill and the obnoxious clause was stricken out. It is estimated that the city will have a population of from 15,000 to 18,000, and will be more populous than any town in Queens County excepting Flushing. Long Island City embraces the villages of Hunter's Point, Ravenswood and Astoria, besides other localities. The village election in Astoria, which was to come off Friday, will be of no effect.

The Suffolk County Teachers' Institute met at the Court-house, Riverhead, last week, and had a very large attendance. The sessions were very interesting and instructive. The following officers were elected: President, H. F. Candee; Vice-President, J. R. Glover; Recording Secretary, Cyrus E. Smith; Corresponding Secretary, Miss O. G. Udell; Treasurer, H. H. Benjamin; Editor *Radiator*. Thomas S. Mount.

NEW-JERSEY.

The following is the apportionment of taxes in the several counties of New-Jersey. The ratables in the State are $533,261,261, and the rate is ten cents for every $100 of valuations taxable: Atlantic County, $4,362; Bergen, $28,211; Burlington, $29,069; Camden, $16,914; Cape May, $3,350; Cumberland, $11,170; Essex, $94,173; Gloucester, $12,590; Hudson, $85,133; Hunterdon, $27,312; Mercer, $28,803; Middlesex, $22,053; Monmouth, $27,780; Morris, $23,760; Ocean, $4,348; Passaic, $24,205; Salem, $17,150; Somerset, $15,571; Sussex, $16,435; Union, $23,553; Warren, $22,092.

The work of rebuilding and improving the Market-street depot of the New-Jersey Railroad at Newark is rapidly approaching completion, and it is expected to be finished and ready for use early in May. The entire cost of this desirable improvement will be about $30,000.

Rutgers College, belonging to the Reformed Dutch Church, is approaching her centennial anniversary, and efforts are being made to provide for an increased and liberal endowment. The College has now 150 students, and the Grammar School, under its new rector, now sends to the College forty or fifty young men yearly. About $50,000 has already been subscribed, and it is expected that the endowment fund will reach $125,000 or $150,000.

The main line of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad will be open in a few days to Jackson, and another route is proposed from Medford to Tuckerton.

The New-Jersey Western Railroad Company, Sussex Valley Railroad Company, Hoboken and Ridgefield Railroad Company and the Hudson and Delaware Railroad Company are about to be consolidated into one under the name of the New-Jersey Midland Railroad Company. The directors and stockholders of the Company have already consented to the transfer of the stock of the various companies.

JOHN WILLIAMS, HENRY BROWN, ANTON MANTEE and MANUEL GIBBONS, negro sailors on board the schooner *Gilbert C. King*, of Porto Rico, were arrested last night on the charge of Capt. ELDRIDGE. The schooner arrived last week with a cargo of sugar, and was lying at the dock in the Morris Canal. The prisoners were discovered yesterday, in the attempt to carry off about 400 pounds of sugar which they had packed in bundles with their clothes, and in a small sack. The value of the sugar was about $20. They will be brought before the Recorder this morning.

A fight occurred in Dock-street, yesterday afternoon, in which a colored boy was badly beaten by eight rowdies. Officer KENSOME pursued them, and tried to make them halt by a shot from his pistol. His pistol snapped without discharging. The ruffians consequently escaped.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 23.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened and closed quiet and steady. The following table shows the course of the market for Securities and Stocks during the day:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money	94⅛	94⅛
Consols for account	94⅛@94¼	94⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	88¼	88¼
U. S. 5-20s, '65, old	87⅜	87⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	89¼	89¼
U. S. 10-40s	86	86
Ill. Central Rail. shares	112½	112¼
Erie Railroad shares	19¾	19⅛
Atl. and Gt. West. shares	27½	27½

FRANKFORT, April 23.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened quiet at 95@95⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, April 23.—The Bourse opened dull and closed firm. Rentes opened at 74f. 75c. and closed at 74f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL, April 23—1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull and closed firm; Middling Uplands opened and closed at 11⅛d. and Middling Orleans at 11⅜d.@11½d.; the sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 4,000 for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—9s. 1d.@9s. 2d. ⅌ cental for California White, 7s. 9d.@7s. 10d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 8s. 7d.@8s. 8d. for Red Winter. Corn—30s. ⅌ quarter for European. PROVISIONS—Pork firm. Cheese—73s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, April 23.—CLOVER SEED—47s. ⅌ cwt. for American Red. Calcutta LINSEED firm at 60s.@60s. 6d.

HAVRE, April 23—Evening—COTTON opened and closed quiet and steady, both on spot and afloat. Tres Ordinaire on the spot, 135½f. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, April 23—Evening.—PETROLEUM opened firm at 51½f. for Standard White, and closed firm but unchanged.

HAMBURG, April 23.—PETROLEUM closed firm.

BREMEN, April 23.—PETROLEUM closed quiet and steady.

HAVANA, April 23.—SUGAR—All qualities have slightly advanced, and there is an improved demand; holders demand a further advance; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas: 16,000 boxes and 4,800 hhds., of which 6,500 boxes and 3,000 hhds. were to the United States; Nos. 10 to 12 firm, at 7¾@8½ reals ⅌ arrobe; Nos. 15 to 20 firm, at 9½@11½ reals; Nos. 7 to 10 Molasses SUGAR active, at 6½@7¼ reals; Muscovado SUGAR firmer, at 7½@7¾ reals for fair to good refining, and 8@8½ reals for grocery grades; the stock of the latter is scarce. MOLASSES—Clayed active, at 5½ reals; Muscovado active, at 6½ reals. BACON in demand. COAL-OIL easier; at 4¾ reals in tins and 4½ reals in bbls. FLOUR active at a decline, owing to large arrivals; quoted at $9@$10. HAMS dull at 21½c. for American-salted and 24½c. for sugar-cured. LARD steady at 20c. in kegs and 22c. in tins. LUMBER—White Pine quiet at $26 50 ⅌ M.; Pitch Pine steady at $25 ⅌ M. SHOOKS—Box in demand at 10@11 reals; Hoghead steady at $2 25. Empty HOGSHEADS in demand at $4. HOOPS dull. FREIGHTS steady: there is no demand for the United States; ⅌ box of sugar to Northern and Southern ports, $1@1 12½; ⅌ hhd. of sugar to do., $4@$5 50; ⅌ hhd. of molasses to do., $3@$3 50; ⅌ ton to Falmouth or orders, 40s.@45s.; there is a surplus of tonnage for all ports. EXCHANGE—On London, 14¼@15 ⅌ cent. premium; on Paris, 60 days, 1¼@1¾ ⅌ cent premium, on the United States, sixty days sight in currency, 8½@9 ⅌ cent. discount; do., short sight, 6½@7 ⅌ cent. discount; do., sixty days sight, in gold, 3@3½ ⅌ cent. premium; do., short sight, 5@5½ ⅌ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON quiet at 22c.@22½c. FLOUR dull at $3 90@$4 10 for Fall Superfine; $4 25@$4 85 for Double Extra; $5@$5 50 for Treble Extra. WHEAT dull at 80c. for No. 2 Spring; 85c. for No. 1; $1 03@$1 05 for No. 2 Red Fall; $1 25@$1 33 for Choice to Fancy. CORN advancing; Mixed and Yellow, 92c.@94c.; White, 94c.@98c. OATS firm at 54c.@56c. BARLEY steady at $1@$1 05 for Minnesota. RYE advancing; sales at 77c.@80c. WHISKY demoralized. PROVISIONS firm. PORK, $28 75. Loose Dry-salted Shoulders, 10½c.; Rough Sides, 13½c. HAMS, 14½c. Clear Rib Sides, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 15c. BACON—Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c.@16¾c. LARD firm at 15¾c.@16c. for Steam. CATTLE dull at $4 25@$7 50. Live HOGS steady at $8@$9 12½. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels; Barley, 3,500 bushels; Rye, 1,100 bushels.

CHICAGO, April 23.—EXCHANGE on New-York unchanged. FLOUR firm and steady. WHEAT quiet at 82½c.@82¾c. for No. 2, cash; afternoon unsettled at 84c., cash, and 83¾c., seller for May. CORN advancing at 85¾c.; afternoon firm at 85½c.@86c. OATS firmer and higher at 44½c. for No. 2. RYE active; No. 2 at 75c. HIGHWINES steady at $1 01 for wood-bound. PROVISIONS firmer and quiet. Mess PORK, $27 50. LARD, 15¾c.@15¾c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 10¾c. CATTLE steady at $5 80@$7 30 for good butcher's to good smooth Steers. Live HOGS steady at $8 60@$9 05 for common to good smooth. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 2,200 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat, 66,000 bushels Corn, 2,600 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Rye, 3,200 bushels Barley, 2,800 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 23.—COTTON—The demand today is fair; prices firm; Middling, 22¼c.@22½c.; sales, 3,000 bales; net receipts, 1,729 bales; coastwise, 409 bales; total, 2,138 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,315 bales, Liverpool; to the Continent, 2,120 bales, Cronstadt; 2,623 bales, St. Petersburg; stock on hand, 140,636 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4 15@$4 25; Extra, $4 75; Double Extra, $5 50. CORN firmer at $1 05@$1 10. OATS firmer at 63c.@64c. BRAN, $1 45@$1 50. HAY, $26 50. PORK firm; Mess, $30@$30 25. BACON firm; Shoulders, 12¾c.@12¾c.; Rib Sides, 16¾c.@16½c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. HAMS, 18½c.@19c. LARD firm; Tierce, 16½c.; Keg, 18½c.@18¾c. SUGAR—Prime, 11½c.@11¾c. MOLASSES—Prime, Reboiled, 70c. WHISKY, 92½c.@$1 05. COFFEE easier; Fair, 16¾c.@16¾c.; Prime, 17½c.@18c. Sterling EXCHANGE, 124; Sight Drafts on New-York, ⅛ ⅌ cent. premium. GOLD, 113¼.

OSWEGO, April 23.—FLOUR in moderate demand and market unchanged; sales 1,400 bbls. at $5 25@$5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6@$6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50@$6 75 for White; $7@$7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull but unchanged; sales 1,800 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 10; Choice White Canada held at $1 45. CORN quiet; sales in car lots at $1 05. BARLEY and RYE nominal. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $23@$24; Middling, $30 ⅌ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 47c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 50; to New-York, $5 50; to Albany, $4 70 ⅌ ton. Lake IMPORTS—14,500 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Barley, 10,700 bushels Rye, 822,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, April 23.—FLOUR steady; Family, $5@$5 25. WHEAT steady at $1 10@$1 12. CORN firm at 90c.@92c; supply light. OATS firmer at 57c.@62c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON firm; Middling, 22¼c. WHISKY dull and nominal; $1 offered, $1 02 asked. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK held at $29 for best brands; $28 75 offered. LARD held at 16¼c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders in good demand at 11c.; sales, 26,000 lbs.; Sides, 14½c. for Clear Rib; 15c. for Clear. BACON firm at full rates. Sugar-cured HAMS firm at 18c.@18½c. EXCHANGE firm at par@50 prem. buying.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—WHEAT quiet and unchanged at $1 57½. LEGAL TENDERS, 89¼. Mining STOCKS during the week have been active and irregular, closing with a general decline; Alpha, $15; Belcher, $24; Bullion, $4; Chollar, $27; Confidence, $32; Crown Point, $18; Empire Mill, $20; Gould & Curry, $147; Hale & Norcross, $140; Imperial, $39; Kentuck, $75; Occidental, $10; Ophir, $21; Overman, $68; Savage, $38; Sierra Nevada, $7; Yellow Jacket, $50. The Empire Mill Mining Company has levied an assessment of $10 ⅌ share.

LOUISVILLE, April 23.—COTTON firm; Middling, 22c. FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged. Mess PORK, $29. BACON—Shoulders, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c.; Rib Sides, 16c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 11¼c.; Rib Sides, 15c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c. LARD, 16¼c. WHISKY, $1 03. TOBACCO—Sales 269 hhds. at $5 15@$7 50 for Trash to Lugs; $8 50@$25 for low to medium Bright Leaf.

MOBILE, April 23.—COTTON—The market today is easier; Middling, 21¾c.; sales 400 bales; net receipts, 648 bales; total, 648 bales; exports coastwise, 202 bales to New-Orleans, 859 bales to Portland; stock on hand, 49,682 bales. FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, ¾c. sail; ½c. steam; to New-York, sail, ¾c.; steam, 1c.; to Havre, sail, 1c.@1⅛c. EXCHANGE—London 60 days, 122¾; Paris, 462½f.

MILWAUKEE, April 23.—FLOUR firm; Choice Wisconsin, $4 10@$4 75. WHEAT unsettled at 88c. for No. 1 and 83¼c. for No. 2. OATS steady at 46½c. for No. 2. CORN, RYE and BARLEY nominal. FREIGHTS active, but unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 103,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, April 23.—COTTON firm; Middling, 21¾c.; receipts, 802 bales; exports, 772 bales. FLOUR, $4 50@$6 50. CORN, $1@$1 12. OATS, 65c. Mess PORK, $29. LARD, 16c.@16½c. BACON steady; Shoulders, 12¾c.; Sides, 17¾c.

SAVANNAH, April 23.—COTTON—The market today is small demand; Middling, 22c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 762 bales; total, 762 bales. Exports coastwise, 27 bales; stock on hand, 29,073 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 23.—COTTON—The market today is firm; Middling, 22c.@22½c.; sales, 300 bales. Net receipts, 420 bales; total, 420 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,309 bales; stock on hand, 10,467 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 23.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 41c. RESIN firm at $1 60 to $5 10. Crude TURPENTINE steady. TAR, $1 60. COTTON firm; Low Middling, 21c.@21½c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 23.—Market quiet but firm at 21½c.; sales, 313 bales; receipts, 90 bales.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Silesia	April 26	New-York	Hamburg.
Colorado	April 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Russia	April 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Palmyra	April 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Paraguay	April 30	New-York	London.
City of Brooklyn	April 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Nemesis	April 30	New-York	Liverpool.
England	April 30	New-York	Liverpool.
America	April 30	New-York	Bremen.
St. Laurent	April 30	New-York	Havre.

FOR VERA CRUZ, HAVANA AND BERMUDA.

Winchester	April 28	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Colombia	April 28	New-York	Havana.
Fah-kee	April 30	New-York	Bermuda.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Silesia*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1:40 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Colorado*, at 12 M. A supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 46 North River, until 2 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 24—*In steam-ship America, from Bremen.*—Wm. Moser, Fred. Trentice, C. Riar, Jr., Mrs. Rose and family, E. Meyer, T. Feltridge, G. Dunkel and family, H. Kruse, Mrs. Grunapfel, Elise Grefe, Conrad Warnecke and wife, J. Blumenthal, W. Freund, J. Wallhauser, Martin Haupt, H. Sasse and child, H. Tienken and brother, Julius Kruse, L. von Schonebek, Emil Thiele, Emilie Richter, Rosina Schulz, T. Beck, Ernestine Frank, Jean Straub, Wm. Sailer, Mr. Kohnstamm, W. Burton, W. Adams, S. S. Bannon, C. E. Hammond, Wm. Edwards, S. and B. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Greene, E. Jackson, Mary Barton, A. Brampton, M. Lehmaier, Wm. Knispel, Carl Hobener and wife.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—H. D. Marcy and wife, Frank H. Marcy, F. S. Salisbury, wife, child and nurse, Miss Jarvis, Dr. Kelly, Miss Kelly, J. B. Young and wife, Miss S. Hall, W. McClintock and wife, Mrs. Foster, W. Foster, Miss Day, Mrs. Armstrong, Mme. C. de Gangue, Mrs. A. F. Albrick, Mrs. J. Remington and son, Mrs. M. P. Jones and child, Mrs. M. White and daughter, B. F. Flint, B. J. Ivers, O. G. Garbe, D. G. White, B. E. Guerard, J. Hirschfeld, C. B. Godfrey, F. B. Bynner, G. W. Dewey, J. A. Farmer, W. Lyon, John R. Jones, John McLaring, Geo. Daron, Wm. Manning, and 42 in the steerage.

APRIL 24—*In steam-ship Nemesis, from Liverpool.*—Major Paul, Master Paul, Mr. Booth, C. Schulties, Mr. Longborough, Mr. Lowrie, Mrs. Smith, Rev. Wm. Arnott, Miss Arnott, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Howell, Dr. Blaikie and wife, Mr. Morie and wife, and 996 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 07 | Sun sets..... 6 49 | Moon rises. 3 03
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 09 | Gov. Island. 4 58 | Hell Gate.. 6 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ..SUNDAY, April 24.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Nemesis, (Br.,) Billings, Liverpool April 12, and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn. April 14, lat. 50 50, lon. 10 11, passed ship E. C. Scranton, from Liverpool for New-York; 15th, lat. 50 30, lon. 17 47, passed an Inman steamer, bound E.; 16th, lat. 50 21, lon. 24 07, passed a Bremen steamer, bound E.; 19th, lat. 45 47, lon. 40 03, passed a bark-rigged steamer, bound E.; 21st, lat. 42 15, lon. 51 35, passed a part of the keel of a ship of about 700 tons; 23d, lat. 41 11, lon. 65 33, passed steam-ship City of Manchester, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship America, (N. G.,) Bussins, Bremen April 9, and Southampton 12, with mdse. and 669 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. April 14, lat. 49 52, lon. 14 11, passed the wreck of a bark, apparently Nova Scotia build, and seemed to have been long abandoned; the foremast was standing, without rigging; cabin and forecastle on deck; bulwarks were carried away, and had a square built stern without name; 21st, lat 41 28, lon. 64 13, passed a National steamer, bound W.

Steam-ship Tennessee, Chichester, Charleston April 21, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah 59 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Abby Ryerson, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Dennis, London 36 ds., and Isle of Wight 32 ds., with mdse. to Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co. Has had westerly winds to the Banks, and from thence light winds and calms.

Bark Hannah H., (of St. John, N. B.,) Keet, Matanzas 10 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Heney & Parker. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds; April 12, in the Gulf Stream, passed a can buoy, painted red and black.

Bark Adelaide Pendergast, (of Bridgeton,) Chichester, Santos 38 ds., with coffee to Pendergast Bros. Has had light winds and calms up to Bermuda, and from thence northerly gales.

Bark Nuovo Mondo, (Ital.) Starace, Castellamare, via Palermo 60 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain & Phelps. Passed Gibraltar March 9, and had light winds and variable weather.

Brig Brisk, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Merien, Buenos Ayres 47 ds., with mdse. to Dowley, Corners & Co.—vessel to master. Crossed the equator April 2, in lon. 38, and had light northerly winds.

Brig Carrie E. Pickering, (of Deer Isle,) Torrey, Mayaguez, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar to Sturges & Co.—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Alvarado, (Br.,) for New-York.

Brig Nimwaukie, (of Bangor,) Wiswell, Arecelbo, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar to Hicks & Tabing—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Left no vessels.

Brig Delmont Locke, (of Bangor,) Cochran, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. S. V. Nichols, (of St. John, N. B.,) Holder, Para 25 ds., with rubber, nuts, &c., to Francis Moran—vessel to Heney & Parker. April 19, lat. 35, lon. 70 10, in a gale from W., lost jib-boom; 22d, lat. 39 33, lon. 71 15, spoke schr. Confidentia, (N. G.,) from Rio Grande do Sul for New-York, 116 ds. out; had been in collision with a vessel, and lost mainmast and foretopmast, and had bulwarks carried away.

Schr. Volunteer, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Pertus, Cienfuegos 60 ds., with sugar and molasses to Fowler, Jova & Co. Was up to Cape Hatteras April 3, and took a gale from N. E., and was driven as far south as lat. 24, lon. 50; lost mainsail and sprung aleak, and started cargo in the hold; April 21, lat. 39, lon. 72, spoke schr. Confidentia, (Br.,) from Rio Grande do Sul for New-York, with the loss of mainmast and foretopmast.

Schr. J. P. Allen, (of South Thomaston,) Allen, Arecelbo, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar to Hicks & Tabing—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. April 19, lat. 29, lon. 72, had a gale from W., during which started deck load of molasses.

Schr. Isaac Keen, (of Provincetown,) Ritchie, Jacmel 14 ds., via Inagua 8 ds., with coffee to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to Cyrus E. Staples & Co. Left no vessels at Jacmel.

Schr. Annie Grant, (of Salcombe,) Appledore, Denia 72 ds., with mdse. to Brett, Son & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 22, and had light winds and calms most of the passage.

Schr. Hyue, (of Bath,) Glover, Arroyo, P. R., 15 ds., with molasses to Ira Bryant. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Hannah Little, (of Philadelphia,) Crawford, Darien, Ga., 6 ds., with lumber to Bradford, Rannick & Co.

Schr. Queen of the West, (of Philadelphia,) Beatty, Sagua 11 ds., with molasses to Mason & Preaut. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. King Bird, (of St. John, N. B.,) Munson, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Son. Sld. in co. with bark Return and brig Southern Cross, for New-York.

Schr. Fred. Smith, (of Bangor,) Smith, Barbados 18 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Ida May, (of St. John, N. B.,) Buck, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds and calms.

Schr. Carrie Douglas, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Bailey, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to Peter V. King & Co.—vessel to master. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Carrie Heyer, (of Boston,) Poland, Pensacola 12 ds., with lumber to Walters, Son & Co.

Schr. M. M. Freeman, Howes, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Charles C. Warren, (of Gloucester,) Smith, Para 24 ds., with rubber and nuts to Burdett & Pond.

Schr. Joshua S. Bragdon, (of Boston,) Crowell, Pensacola 14 ds., with lumber to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Lamartine, Moss, Bucksville, S. C., 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Jacob Birdsall, Faulkenburg, Virginia.
Schr. Sarah Quinn, Lee, Virginia.
Schr. Albert Field, Petty, Virginia.
Schr. Kate Lawson, Lawson, Virginia.
Schr. J. H. Seguine, French, Virginia.
Schr. Adeliza, Loveland, Virginia.
Schr. Montvieu, Hitchcock, Virginia.
Schr. J. B. Smith, Williams, Georgetown, D. C.
Sloop Flying Scud, Young, Virginia.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 24.—Arr. steamer Alhambra, Savannah; schrs. Trade Wind, Ponce; Guiding Star, do.; Conservative, Trinidad; Lucy M. Collins, Jacksonville; Kate Walker, do.; Seguin, do.; Georgia, Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 24.—Arr. steam-ship South Carolina, from New-York; brig J. H. Crowley, from Baltimore.

Sld. A. C. Pease, for Chrisholm Island, S. C.

HOLMES' HOLE, April 23, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Trade Wind, (of Philadelphia,) from Ponce, P. R., 20 ds. for Boston; Onward, from Nantucket, for New-York; Mary L. Van Kirk, from Pigeon Cove, for do.; A. F. Kindberg, Orland, for Washington, D. C.; Victory, from Rondout, for Newburyport; Agenoria Surry, for Rondout.

Passed by—Schr. B. S. Wright, Boston, for Virginia.

Sld. the entire fleet.

Wind S. W., light.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 24.—Arr. schrs. Ella Fish, Wiscasset; Mary E. Femerick and Daisy, New-York; Danish brig Johana, Rickonero; steam-ships Saragossa, Baltimore; Gen. Barnes, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Sportsman—Brig, from Cienfuegos for Philadelphia, April 21, lat. 36, lon. 74.

Abby C. Williams—Brig, from Nuevitas for Boston, April 14, lat. 22, lon. 70 16.

Niagara—Schr., from Cuba for Philadelphia, April 20, no lat., &c.

Parthian—Br. bark, from Baltimore for Charleston, April 22, lat. 37, lon. 74 55.

Grey Eagle—Ship, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore, March 30, lat. 4 S., lon. 35 35.

Julia E. Haskell—Brig, from Buenos Ayres for Portland, March 22, lat. 14 16 S., lon. 42.

Sylvan—Br. schr., from Salinas for New-York, April 14, lat. 25, lon. 71 10.

Foreign Ports.

At Inagua, schr. Ellen Brown, (of Machias,) for Boston in 2 ds.

At Para, March 31, schr. Chas. Thompson, for New-York in 3 ds.

At Mayaguez, P. R., April 4, bark Reindeer, for New-York in 3 ds.; schr. Alston, for New-Haven, to sail April 7; Nellie Ree, for Baltimore, to sail April 12.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

PLYMOUTH, April 24.—The Hamburg-American Steam-ship Co.'s steamer Allemania, from New-York April 12, arrived at 1 o'clock this morning on her way to Cherbourg and Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL, April 24.—The Cunard steam-ship Calabria, Capt. McMickan, from New-York April 13, arrived at Queenstown at 1 P. M. yesterday.

Marine Disaster.

LONDON, April 24.—The schr. Navita, of St. Johns, N. F., was seen April 2, in lat. 36, lon. 55, water-logged and abandoned.

THE MYSTERIOUS RANCHE; OR, A Scout with Kit Carson.

BY LEON LEWIS,

AUTHOR OF "THE BROKEN HOME," "RED KNIFE," "THE BOY MAGICIAN," &c., &c.

[INTRODUCTORY NOTE.—In a former narrative, *Red Knife! or, Kit Carson's Last Trail*, I had the honor of presenting, from strictly authentic sources, a series of Col. Carson's exploits and adventures which occurred in 1867. In the present record, I have gone back to some of the great scout's earlier experiences, namely, to a series of events in which he figured prominently during the Summer of 1863, and the following Winter. L. L.]

CHAPTER I.

THE SCOUT AND THE SAVAGE.

The afternoon was fine—the Great Plain in full verdure.

And Kit Carson, in the midst of this beauteous solitude, was as happy as the birds around him.

He was riding eastward, on the Santa Fé route, just east of Fort Larned, in Kansas.

At length he drew rein.

He had reached an affluent of the Arkansas River, and found himself in the edge of a considerable growth of timber by which the banks of this affluent were lined. Looking through the openings in the verdure before him, he saw, half a mile away to the eastward, a single horseman approaching at an easy pace.

"What!" he ejaculated, "That fellow must be a red-skin—more or less red-skin, any how. And yet he has a white woman on the horse before him. What is still more singular, that white woman seems to be sleeping. What can this mean?"

Continuing to advance, the strange horseman was soon near enough to be seen with considerable distinctness by the watcher.

"There's minkery here," muttered Kit, under his breath, his eyes lighting up sternly. "That woman isn't taking this ride into the red-skin country of her own free will."

In a minute more the stranger reached the creek, in which he proceeded to water his horse, an Indian pony.

"I know him now," said Kit to himself. "It is that infernal Fleet Foot, the half-breed."

The savage thus designated was one of the most villainous-looking fellows the scout had ever encountered.

His long, tangled hair, his hideous features, his wretched garb, his dirty complexion, his black, bloodshot eyes, all gave him a most repulsive aspect. His arms—for he carried a hunting-knife, a revolver and a rifle, in plain sight—gave to his ugly exterior a ferocity that was actually startling.

The recognition of the savage having been thus completed, Kit turned his glances upon the object the savage was holding upon the pony in front of him.

This object, as Kit had said, was a white woman, or rather a white girl. Her long, fair hair was disheveled, flying wildly about her shoulders and half hiding her face; but it could be seen that her features were deathly pale, and scratched and bleeding in places, as if she had been struggling terribly with her captor. That she *was* a captive, Kit instantly knew by the fact that her hands were tied behind her, and he next saw that she was not sleeping, as he had at first supposed—nor dead, as he had for an instant feared—but that she was in a death-like swoon!

Ignorant of the gaze bent upon him, the half-breed, whose arm still encircled the slight figure, pushed away the disheveled hair from the pallid features, that he might look upon them.

For a moment he seemed fascinated with the view of the pale, fair countenance, so rarely beautiful, even in its death-like rigidity, and then he bent his head and kissed the half-parted lips, not once merely, but again and again!

"This tires me out," said Kit to himself. "I must change my position a little—just enough to get the girl's head out of line—and then—"

At this instant, and just as the scout began moving into the desired range, the half-breed happened to look beyond the face of his captive to the ground, when his eyes encountered the tracks left by Kit's horse.

In another instant he had detected Carson's presence.

"It's you, eh, Mr. Fleet Foot!" called the scout.

The savage was silent.

"I see it *is* you," added the scout. "Who is that with you?"

"My new squaw," was the answer.

"Hold on a minute, Mr. Fleet Foot," said the scout.

"What more?" was the response.

"I know that this young lady is not going willingly to the country of Fleet Foot," continued the scout, with calm energy. "I know that she has been stolen, and it is in vain for Fleet Foot to say that she is his squaw."

"Well, what then?" was all the savage deigned to answer.

"The case is just this," continued Carson. "You will have to deliver the girl up to me, that I may take her back to her people."

"That I will never do," rejoined the half-breed bluntly. "This girl is nothing to you, nor have you any claim upon me. Why should we quarrel? I am as much a white man as a red-skin, and the young lady might have a worse fate than to become my wife, even if she becomes my wife unwillingly. There is no possible call for you to interfere with me. The course for you to take, Mr. Carson, is to go your own way and mind your own business, and leave me to mine."

As he ceased speaking he uttered a wild cry of command to his pony, which instantly bounded away to the southward at full gallop.

The scout raised his rifle.

The figure of the miscreant was now fully uncovered, presenting a fair mark, but Kit was compelled to realize, in view of the bounding motions of the pony, that he could not fire upon the desperate villain without the greatest risk of killing the captive.

"The accursed trash!" he ejaculated, his long-repressed wrath breaking forth. "Were it not for sacrificing the girl— But I can at least pursue him!"

He struck his horse sharply with his heels, and the animal bounded away at the top of his speed.

It was a long time before the chase thus begun showed which horse could make the best time. The pony was carrying the most weight, but he was much fresher than the scout's horse, so that the one circumstance for a time counterbalanced the other. At length, however, the increased weight told upon the pony. The scout commenced gaining.

"I shall catch him," muttered Kit, again speaking under his breath. "How can I save the girl from his desperation?"

At this moment a wild cry of dismay burst from the fugitive.

Just before him, not ten rods distant, he had marked a deep and abrupt depression in the plain, the bed of one of those creeks so numerous in that region.

As quick as lightning the hunted miscreant had comprehended that he could not cross this creek at that furious pace, the depression being too wide for a flying leap. He had also comprehended that he could not stop the pony's wild pace in season to avoid it.

The scout saw all this too, and smiled grimly as he realized that a tumble was inevitable.

It was in vain that the half-breed, reduced to one hand, pulled upon the reins, sawing and jerking the pony's mouth. The animal would neither turn nor stop, and in another instant had hurled himself into the abrupt abyss, actually turning a somersault in the air, and sending Fleet Foot and the girl flying through space to the opposite slope of the creek.

At that same moment, as it seemed, the scout threw his horse back upon his haunches at the very edge of the creek, and slipped from his saddle, revolver in hand.

"I have you now, Fleet Foot!" he shouted, leaping toward the prostrate savage.

But, as terrible as had been the shock, as quick as had been the scout's movements, the half-breed had gathered himself up from the dust in which he had been rolled; had sought and found his unconscious captive; had drawn his huge hunting-knife and revolver; had placed himself in a double posture of assault and defense beside the motionless figure; and thus, at the instant of Kit's advance, he found that the desperate ruffian was still active, still deadly, still undaunted.

"Not a step nearer!" was the half-breed's defiant cry, while his face glowed like a furnace. "I am still master of the life of this girl, and even of yours. At a touch, at a breath even, I will fire upon you with one hand, while I plunge this knife into the girl's heart with the other! I've said it, and I swear it!"

Riveted to the spot he had gained, the scout stood erect, not ten feet distant from the revolver directed at him—not ten feet from the knife uplifted above the bosom of the captive—and there he remained motionless, not daring to stir, nor even to breathe, lest the half-breed should fulfill his terrible menace.

"It was the first and last time," said Kit, in narrating these things afterward, "that I was ever treed on the ground!"

And there the two men stood, thus motionless and silent, thus glaring at each other, with that helpless girl between them!

CHAPTER II.

A DAUGHTER OF THE PLAINS.

The strange scene which had arisen between the scout and the savage had a singular termination.

As Kit, revolver in hand, faced Fleet Foot—but without daring to advance a single step, lest the unscrupulous wretch should kill the unfortunate girl—he was suddenly startled to see that the girl's eyes had opened widely, brightly and consciously upon him!

Before he could move however—before he could even fully realize that the captive was conscious and observant—she had passed from under the uplifted hand and murderous knife of the half-breed, and was descending to the bottom of the creek.

At the same instant a wild appeal for help burst from her:

"Save me! save me!"

The swift gleams of lightning do not move quicker than Kit responded to that cry.

At a single bound he was upon the half-breed, whom he stretched senseless and bleeding with a furious blow upon the head from his revolver.

Thus stricken prostrate and helpless, the miscreant was instantly bound.

"Thank heaven!" then murmured a voice that was singularly musical, despite its intonation of excitement.

Kit sprang to the maiden and cut her bonds.

Never was seen a fairer, brighter or sweeter picture of womanhood than that she presented.

She was scarcely sixteen, and was even small for her age; but her lithe, lovely figure possessed remarkable strength and agility, and its rare qualities were further enhanced by a soul of the most glorious type.

"You have saved my life, Mr. Carson," she immediately added, grasping his hand—"saved me from a fate worse than a thousand deaths! I thank you from the depths of my soul, and shall remain your grateful debtor for ever!"

Thoughts of the dreadful fate from which he had saved her—thoughts of the misery that would be spared to her loved ones by her preservation—caused the slight figure to sway and tremble, for a moment, like a reed in the blast, and Kit felt tears of joyous gratitude falling upon the hand she had so feelingly imprisoned.

"You are not seriously injured?" he asked.

"No, sir. Only a little scared—a little tumbled!"

"You're a brave girl, I see," said the scout, with a heartiness which showed that her words and bearing had gone to his heart. "Your face seems familiar to me, and I dare say I ought to speak your name as readily as you have spoken mine, but somehow I can't quite place you!"

"Oh, everybody knows you, Mr. Carson," was the rejoinder. "But with me the case is different. I am too small to be remembered. I must tell you, therefore, that I am Effie Lyon!"

"Not Col. Lyon's daughter? Col. Lyon of New Mexico?"

"Yes, sir. I am Col. Lyon's daughter!"

"What! the very girl who has been at school for a year past in Leavenworth?"

"The very same, Mr. Carson!"

At this assurance the countenance of the scout fairly beamed upon Miss Lyon. He again took her hand with a fatherly tenderness.

"You'll excuse me Effie," he said. "I ought to have remembered you at sight. My excuse is that I am always a wanderer—always on the wing; and that a succession of new faces is every day presented to me. There is another excuse, too, Effie, in your case; it has been some time since I saw you."

The small face became wreathed with a look of contentment.

"And now, to explain matters," continued Kit, glancing at the half-breed's prostrate figure, and perceiving that he was still unconscious. "Tell me your story first."

"It is not a long one," began Effie. "As you seem to be aware, I have been atttending school in Leavenworth. It was agreed that father should come for me at vacation—"

"Let me tell you why he didn't," interrupted the scout. "He was nearly killed, about the 20th of June, in an encounter with the red-skins, and for ten days lay between life and death."

"Father! nearly killed?" faltered Effie, more disturbed by this news than she had been by her late terrible peril. "And I knew nothing of it!"

"But he's out of danger now," resumed Kit, "and will soon be himself again."

"But why didn't Edgar come for me, father being unable to do so?" asked Effie, opening her eyes wide in wonder.

"Edgar?" rejoined Kit. "Who is Edgar?"

"He's a young gentleman who has been visiting in our family once in a while for a year or two past. I mean Edgar Coleman."

"Well, as you are an only child, Effie, I dare say that you are the particular member of your family who is responsible for the visits of this young gentleman."

"I need not deny it," responded Effie, as a rosy flush swept over her pure cheeks; "but as father did not come, and as I did not hear from him, I became anxious about him. I feared that he might have fallen into the hands of the Indians. Every day added to this fear, and at last I determined to set out for home without waiting longer for an explanation of his non-arrival."

"And you did so?"

"Yes, Sir. I joined a wagon train that was just starting for Santa Fé, and we came on safely and pleasantly enough until noon of today, when, during a brief halt at a crossing when everybody was busy, and while I was gathering flowers along the wooded banks of the creek, this fiendish savage pounced upon me, stifled my cries, bore me to his pony, mounted with me in his arms, and got off unseen by wading up the creek and keeping to the cover of the bushes on its banks."

"The villain!" ejaculated Kit. "He must have been watching his opportunity!"

"He was. It turns out that he saw me in Leavenworth before the train started, and that he has been hovering about it ever since, watching for a chance to seize me. He told me so himself."

"Do you know who and what he is?"

"Only so far as I have seen him with my own eyes—that he is a half-breed and a terrible villain."

"I can tell you something about him. He is called Fleet Foot, and his reputation is well worthy of his name. I do not pretend to keep the run of many of his species; in fact, I have trouble to tell one red-skin from another, so far as the generality of them is concerned; but this fellow has chanced to be brought to my notice occasionally for several years, and I have never heard of him anything but evil. As he never follows any business, it's likely that he gets his living—by taking it wherever he can find it."

"He's a thorough demon," affirmed Effie.

"He talked love to you, I suppose?"

"Yes; and at last, to save himself trouble, he tried to bind my hands behind me, and then came such a desperate struggle that I at length fainted. This must have been an hour since, or just before you saw me!"

"He has scratched and bruised your face, I see."

"Well, he got about as much as he gave me," said the little heroine, coolly.

"You have torn your sacque and dress, I see, in several places, and soiled them."

"And lost my hat altogether. But I can tie a handkerchief over my head, and the rest does not matter."

"Well, Effie, you can travel, any how!" exclaimed the scout, admiringly. "I am glad to see you take your awkward adventure so coolly. But tell me where it was that you began to recover your senses—to know where you was?"

"It was just before the red-skin undertook to run away from you. I hope you didn't think I was unconscious all that time. I knew a thing or two, you may be sure. I must have groaned some in coming to, but the red-skin was too busy with you to notice it. At last, when I realized all that was going on, and recognized you—that was when you and he were talking so earnestly—I knew enough to feign unconsciousness and watch for a chance of deliverance. When we tumbled into the creek, I fell upon the red-skin, as good luck would have it, and didn't get so much of a shock as I expected. And this is the whole story."

"I'm glad you fared no worse," commented Kit. "And now for our prisoner. I never kill a red-skin in that helpless condition, unless the guiltiness of blood is fresh upon him. It is our duty, however, to extract the reptile's fangs—in other words, disarm him!"

He suited the action to the word, adding:

"I will carry away his weapons, of course, a mile or two and then hide them in some place where he will not be likely to find them."

"Then you will give him his liberty? It would not do, I suppose, to leave him where he is?"

"No, Effie. Some of his four-legged relatives—the wolves—would come and eat him before morning."

"His pony has vanished."

"Yes. He is doubtless miles away by this time."

"Then the red-skin will have to continue his journey on foot?"

Kit untied his hands, but tied his feet, and left him, Effie remarking:

"In that way we shall get a good start of him."

"That's the idea," rejoined Kit.

Then the couple resumed their journey. The scout was well acquainted with an honest rancheman named Woodbury, who lived on the Arkansas, about ten miles from the scene of this adventure, and they started for it. Conversing pleasantly by the way, the couple rode forward at a fair pace, Effie knowing no fear by reason of the scout's presence, and Kit knowing none by reason of his matchless ability and experience.

The sun was just setting when the couple, after a long and wearying ride, came in sight of the ranche they were seeking.

"There it is," said the scout, indicating a dark object on the distant horizon.

The travelers had now arrived near enough to the ranche to see its outlines distinctly, and accordingly fixed their attention upon it.

"The door is closed," observed Kit, as the couple rode nearer, "and so are the windows. But the proprietor is as brave as the bravest, as you may know by the fact of his living here. I dare say he has seen us approaching."

As they advanced still nearer to the lonely ranch, they noticed that a strange air of desolation pervaded the premises. Not a sign of life was visible, and the little garden inclosing the house had been given up to weeds.

"This is odd!" muttered Kit. "Mr. Woodbury had a very beautiful garden when I was here last Summer. But I now see no stock, no signs of occupancy whatever."

"He may have moved away," suggested Effie, "and a different sort of man may now have possession of the place."

"That's so; or the red-skins may have killed him," returned Kit, over whose face had come a sudden shadow. "I'm not pleased with the looks of the thing, any how! The house itself has gone to the dogs since I was here. It's rather late to retreat, however," he added, looking up at the sky, out of which the light of day was fading, with the abruptness peculiar to the plains. "Now that we are here we may as well make a call. In ten minutes it will be dark, and we'll do well to be prompt in our observations and inquiries."

By this time the travelers were within a few rods of the stone wall protecting the door-way of the ranche, and here Kit drew rein, looking sharply about him.

"The place looks more and more deserted," he said to Effie, in a low tone. "I do not see so much as a dog. Just sit where you are, Effie, while I step to the door."

CHAPTER III.

THE RANCHE—A SURPRISE.

Dismounting, the scout made his way cautiously to the entrance of the house, and then, seeing no one, into the dwelling itself, finding the door unfastened.

In the course of a minute he returned to his young companion.

"There is no one here," he announced.

"Perhaps the late conduct of the red skins, of which we were speaking, has frightened Mr. Woodbury away?"

Kit shook his head.

"Mr. Woodbury has not been here lately," he asserted. "There hasn't been a stroke of work done on the place this Summer."

"He may have gone away last Fall, then, and not have returned?"

The scout again shook his head.

"I fear your former suggestion is the true one," he remarked.

"Namely, that the Indians have killed him?"

"Yes. The door is full of bullets, and the turf walls are burnt and smoked in places, as if the red skins had fired into them at short range. I fear Mr. Woodbury has been killed!"

"Has the house been ravaged?"

"No. Everything appears as Mr. Woodbury would have naturally left it, only in a disordered state. The furniture is here, such as it was, the dishes, the household stuff of every description; but everything is dirty, damaged and going to pieces. I'll tell you just what I think, which is, that somebody has killed Mr. Woodbury, and that this somebody has taken possession!"

"Is there any sign of this somebody having been here lately?"

"Yes. I cannot say how lately, but I should say within a day or two, although the hearth is perfectly cold. There is a pail of water in the pantry, part of a ham, a bag of corn, a bag of flour, a dish of salt, and various other articles of food. There is a bed of skins in each room, which look as if lately occupied."

"This is very singular," commented Effie; "Mr. Woodbury must have a strange successor. Who can he be?"

"I think he's a red skin?"

"And why?"

"Because the lock and bars, which have been burst from the door, have not been replaced. This shows that the occupant is not afraid of the red skins."

Effie mused a moment upon this unexpected condition of affairs, and then asked:

"Well, what shall we do?"

Before replying, the scout looked at his horse searchingly, assuring himself that the animal was very tired.

"We'll halt here a little while," he then said; "long enough to take a bite ourselves, and allow Dobby to do justice to part of that corn in the pantry."

"I shall be glad to rest awhile," observed Effie, as she alighted. "I am very tired!"

"Naturally enough, after all these adventures. But a good supper, and a good night's rest will bring you out again. Walk in, and make yourself at home. I'll just slip Dobby into the corral, so that he will not stray off in the darkness."

They made a fire, and had a coarse, but comfortable meal.

"Such a supper, with our hunger, is better than a feast without appetite," remarked Effie.

"I don't know why we shouldn't put up at this hotel until morning," observed Kit, as he also looked contentedly about him. "True, the landlord is absent, but we can get along without him."

"I think the only question is as to whether we can get along with him, if he should chance to return during the night."

"I'll answer for that contingency. On the whole, I think we will do well to stay here until morning. There's a room for each of us, and plenty of buffalo robes to make us comfortable."

As he spoke he laid some more wood upon the fire, to light up the interior of the ranche, and a bright body of flames almost instantly illuminated the scene around him as perfectly as it could have been illuminated by the sun at midday.

"Look at that!" suddenly cried Effie, in a startled whisper, as she leaped to her feet. "What is that?"

"What? Where?" demanded the scout.

"That writing, in red letters, upon the wall behind us!" exclaimed Miss Lyon, the blood receding from her face, while her form shook violently.

She pointed to the wall opposite the fireplace—the wall upon which those ruddy flames shone so vividly—and there the scout beheld several lines of coarse and irregular writing, evidently the work of a human finger, which had again and again been dipped in blood.

This terrible revelation was as follows:

I am attacked, this 10th of March, by Fleet Foot and a dozen others. Already terribly wounded. Expect to go under, as the door can't hold out much longer. JOHN WOODBURY.

It was a message from the dead!

The mystery of poor Woodbury's fate stood terribly revealed.

In his last moments, mortally wounded, he had written with his finger, and with his own blood, that fearful message.

Before the scout and his companion could withdraw their gaze from that dreadful revelation, they were further startled by sounds that came to their hearing from without the ranche.

Then their eyes met.

"I hear footsteps!" murmured Effie.

"And voices also!" replied Carson.

At the same instant a dog was heard snuffing at the entrance of the ranche. Then the dog began barking furiously, while the sound of hurried footsteps arose in front of the door!

The scout and his companion were startled.

Their minds were so full of the terrible fate which had overtaken the former occupant of the ranche, poor Mr. Woodbury, as revealed by that strange writing on the wall, that they could think of nothing but red skins.

The approaching footsteps became louder.

"Who can they be?" whispered Effie. "Indians?"

"We shall soon see," was Kit's answer. The above is all of this story that will be published in our columns. The continuation of it from where it leaves off here can be found only in the New-York Ledger, which is for sale at all the book-stores and news-depots. Ask for the number dated May 7, 1870, and in it you will find the continuation of this beautiful tale. The Ledger is mailed to subscribers at three dollars a year. The Ledger has the best stories of any paper in the world; and Henry Ward Beecher, James Parton and Fanny Fern have articles in every number.

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This Company offers for sale $235,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY. These Bonds are part of an issue of $2,000,000, which are authorized and issued for the construction and equipment of the line of railroad between Indianapolis and Terre Haute, Indiana, about seventy-two miles in length, now nearly finished, and which will be finished and in operation early in July next. This road is constructed and will be operated by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, (now assumed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, under their lease of the P., Ft. W. and C.,) and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Companies, and forms the connecting link between the main line of the road of this Company at Terre Haute, and the road of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Company at Indianapolis. Of the $2,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds issued as above, $750,000 are taken by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, (and taken from it by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, under the terms of their lease,) $750,000 are taken by the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company, and $500,000 were required to be taken by this Company. $600,000 of stock was taken at par and paid up in full by the two associated Companies first above named, and the proceeds expended on the road. By stipulation between the parties in October, 1868, the Bonds were to be taken and paid for at the rate of 90. The Bonds now offered for sale are part of the number ($500,000) agreed to be taken or negotiated by this Company. The interest (seven per cent.) is payable July and January, or March and September, according to the series. Sealed proposals (marked "Bids for Bonds") will be received until Wednesday, May 4, at 12 o'clock, noon, by the President, to whom they should be addressed, at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., where any further information will be given. Bidders will please take notice that the bids will be for the principal of the Bonds. The accrued interest will be added. Successful bidders will be notified immediately on or before May 5, and the Bonds will be delivered and payment required at this office on or before 2 P. M., 6th May, 1870. The Company reserves the right to reject any bids not considered for its interest to accept.
By order of the Board.
CHARLES BUTLER, President.

Dr. SHERMAN
Has returned to this City, and may be consulted at his office, No. 697 Broadway, for a few days, previous to going West, by ruptured persons desirous of availing themselves of his experience and medicines.

THE LIBEL SUIT.
Dr. SHERMAN has not abandoned prosecuting the *Sunday Mercury* for libel, as erroneously stated by various newspapers. He has simply, as Gen. Grant did during the late war, changed his base of operations, with a view of gaining a show of equity in the Supreme Court, where spleen, slander, and all the wicked passions cannot ride triumphant over justice, from the influence of fear or favor, but where sterling facts, on which Dr. SHERMAN rests his integrity, will weigh heavy in the scales of justice.

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